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In the Lane.

They met in the lane by the pasture gate,
(A bird sang—sweetly a little bird sang).
Thought it was chance, but he knew it was fate;
(On a swaying tree-top the bright bird sang
"I have something to tell you," he gently said.
She blushed like a rose-leaf and bent her head,
While loudly the gay bird sang.

"Hark to the bird in the old oak tree!"
("I love my love," the wooing bird sang).
"He is bolder than I, let him speak for me.
("Now and forever," the brave bird sang).
"I hear his music, but, Roy, I fear
When the snow blows into the waning year,
He'll forget the song he sang!"

"Listen, love, to the hopeful bird!"
("Love me, I love thee," the fond bird sang)
"Only in spring time his voice is heard."
("I will be true," the bold bird sang.)
"Trust me, my darling! I, too, will be true,
And my love shall make spring time the whole year through!"
"True, true," the sweet bird sang.

—*Helen Irwine Grigg.*

Eidola.

White winged birds in the sunset heavens,
White sailed ships on the sunset sea;
But neither the birds that fly above us,
Nor ships, wherever their haven may be,
Are meant for me.

The bamboo laughs at the zephyr's wooing,
Tossing the sheen of her sea-green hair;
While a low-voiced lover leans to the lotus,
Till her blushing cheek is yet more fair;
But eastward going, or westward blowing,
The wind that speaks to blossom or tree
Are dumb to me.

I turn my face to the "matchless mountain,"
Queenliest queen in the world below;
Crowned as with crown of pure white lilies,
Flowers of the winter frost and snow,
The stars and the clouds are in her secret,
And her beauty shines on the wondering sea,
But not on me.

Out from the hush of the brooding twilight,
Sweet as the breath of the rose in sleep,
Soft as the flush of the summer sunset
Fading away on the purple deep,
Dawns in a dream the shore of the silent
Washed by the waves of an infinite sea;
This is for me.

Shadowy sails that are set to seek me,
Shadowy pinions that beat the air,
Shapes of beauty that rise to greet me,
Are ye but phantoms, and yet so fair?
Breaking the bands of the dusk asunder,
Tremulous stars in their mystery
Now shine for me!

Stars that illumine my soul serenely;
Wonderful stars, unknown to the skies
Wistful and tender, veiling your splendor,
Are but visions, oh, radiant eyes?
Beautiful shades on the shore of the silent,
Washed by the waves of an infinite sea,
Ye are the real—the living are phantoms
Fading from me!

—*From the Japanese.*

THE OLD WORK-BOX.

"I shall say no more; you may take your own way, all of you. I shall never interfere with you again, for good or bad, so good-bye to you!" and Aunt Paulett hobbled off on her ebony crutch like the offended old fairy godmother.

The family looked at one another with blank faces as the door clapped smartly after her.

Aunt Paulett was a woman of her word, and if she said she would go back to her husband's people, go she would undoubtedly, and then, what would become of them all?

From that day—twenty years ago—when she, a childless widow, entered her sister's scambling, out-at-elbows household, to yesterday evening, she had ruled them all with a rod of iron, by the might of a strong will and a long purse.

Easy-going Mr. Hilton and his fair, stupid, good-natured wife, who spent a placid existence doing wool work on the sofa, her ideas seemingly bounded by the requirements of the last annual baby, were mere ciphers in their own house, under her stern, yet wholesome sway.

If Mr. Hilton, after one or two cutting remarks from her ladyship, had sadly resigned his ancient and comfortable fashion of spending the evening in his greasy old dressing-gown and down-at-heel slippers—if the servants shook in their shoes at the sound of Lady Paulett's bell, and a hint of "Aunt Arabella" quelled the wildest nursery riot—yet the handsome premium which was to start clever Jack on the road to glory as an engineer, the allowance which sent studious Pierce to college and saved him from filling a stool in his father's office. Dora's pretty gowns and trinkets, Emily's singing lessons, and the new piano, the summer trip to the sea side, the winter pantomime and Christmas party—in brief, all the comforts and luxuries of the family from the pony carriage to the last baby's christening robe, came from the generous hand of the same benefactor old despot; and now, now all were melting away before their astonished eyes like summer snow, and Aunt Arabella was off to spend the rest of her days with the George Pauletts—and why? Because, forsooth, pretty Dora, instead of carrying out her aunt's intentions and waiting till, in the fullness of time, Spencer Paulett should return from the sea, fall in love and marry her, had gone and engaged herself to the parish doctor's long-legged Irish assistant, with nothing in the world to offer her but a warm Irish heart, a decent share of brains under his shock of red hair, and an income which he modestly described as being on the wrong side of his account book as yet.

There was an appalled silence, broken only by the sound of the old lady's crutch tapping off into the distance.

Mr. Hilton retired behind his newspaper with the air of a man who had much to say on the subject presently.

Mrs. Hilton sniffed feebly on her sofa. The smallest Hilton but one sat under the table sucking his thumb, and vaguely conscious of evil to come, prepared for a wail. In a distant window Dora wept and wept impervious to all her Cornelius's vigorous whispers of consolation.

Pierce had withdrawn discreetly when the storm broke, through the window into the garden, where he was seen walking up and down in dismayed meditation; and Jack, surreptitiously shaking his fist at the unconscious back of his would-be brother-in-law, followed Pierce. Meanwhile, up the staircase and down the corridor went Aunt Arabella briskly enough despite her lameness and her eighty years. She had two little rooms in a remote corner of the house sacred from the intrusion of the most audacious of Hiltons. She entered the first of them, where a pale, meek young female sat sewing.

"Parker?"

"Yes, my lady."

"I want my trunks. Find them at once and pack up everything that belongs to me."

Long attendance on her imperious mistress had deprived the gentle Parker of the power of expressing any sentiment but that of meek acquiescence.

"Yes, my lady."

"We go by the first train to-morrow, so be ready. And let some one take two letters to the post for me to-night."

"Yes, my lady."

Lady Paulett seated on to the next room, a bedroom furnished with a magnificent erection of mahogany and satin damask large enough to accommodate ten little old ladies like herself.

Lady Paulett seated herself in a tall old arm-chair by the fire, while Parker lighted a large silver-branched candlestick and drew a table near to her.

"My writing desk, Parker, and you may come for the letters in half an hour."

"Yes, my lady," and while Parker hurried off to rummage out her mistress' long-forgotten traveling equipments Lady Paulett, in her neat old-fashioned hand, indited two short notes, addressed the one to "Mrs. George Paulett, Eastholm Hall, Wilmington, Yorkshire;" the other to "R. J. Blackett, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London." She had finished before Parker reappeared, and after sitting thinking for a few moments, drew from her desk a folded paper. It was headed "Memoranda for my will, 1869," and contained sundry notes, over which she pondered.

"There are the letters, Parker. Let them go at once—but first bring me my dressing-case and jewel-case. They shall have what I have bequeathed to them now, before I go. I'll make no difference, and then I've done with them all forever—ungrateful set!"

Parker placed a gorgeous inlaid dressing-case and a massive brass-bound coffer before her mistress and departed. Lady Paulett drew the latter to her with some difficulty. "It is time an old woman like me should be rid of some of these burdens," she said, smiling grimly as she turned the key and disclosed case upon case of morocco and velvet snugly stowed away. She turned them out and laid them all open before her—a brave show in the bright fire and candle light.

Parker meanwhile stepped noiselessly to and fro in the background, emptying the big wardrobe of its contents and bearing them away to pack in the next room

"Let me see. Dora? She's the eldest. She was to have my emeralds. She'll take it as a delicate compliment to the nationality of the man of her choice. Bah! he'll pawn them; what else can one expect? Well, well, it doesn't matter. I always hated them, though they are the handsomest set I possess. How well I remember Sir Josiah bringing them home the day before I was presented at court, and I had thought he meant to give me pearls, and had ordered a pale amber dress! One feels those things when one is young. Well, I hope Mrs. O'Shane may be happier in wearing them. O'Shane? pah! I dare say, though, she'll be as proud of the name as I was at that time of being Lady Paulett—ah me!

"What next? Emily—my diamond brooch? Yes, here it is." It was one of those quaint, old-fashioned ones in a silver setting—a large spray of flowers and leaves. "Pretty little gentle thing, it's too grand for her now, but she'll be a fine woman some of these days. They say she's something like what I was, but without my high spirits. Dear! dear! what a gay young thing I was at her age, and what fine things I expected were to happen to me in my life!—and what a dreary time I had had of it. I must keep an eye on little Emily wherever I am; they are all too apt to overlook her. Yes, she shall have the diamonds. Paulett gave them to me on my wedding day, and I wore them at the grand ball his company gave when the duke came into the city to be made a cheesemonger. I can see myself now in my white Canton crape with the French fringes and the myrtle sprig embroidery and the Prince of Wales plume in my hair. Josiah said I looked quite elegant, only very young (he was sensitive about the difference in our ages, poor man)."

Lady Paulett laid by the brooch in its case after carefully rubbing it with a silk handkerchief.

"Arabella, my god-daughter, must have the diamond earrings. I got them when I was too happy to care about them, when our little son was born. How kind Sir Josiah was then! There was nothing he would not have done for me or baby. He gave them to me for the christening dinner, and little Joe took notice of them and laughed when he was brought down to have his health drunk. Such a noble little fellow he looked; dark curly hair and blue eyes like my dear father's, taking notice of everything, and only six weeks old! And that very day he was put in his coffin. My poor little son!" The old lady snapped the case and pushed it away from her with a trembling hand.

"I had just begun to think that after all I might be going to have some happiness in this world when he was taken from me. Sir Josiah never seemed to care for anything but his business after that.

"When I came here and saw Jack in his cradle he looked so like my boy I thought he was given back to me. Dear, good, loving Jack! I never can cast him off—I must speak to Mr. Blackett about that. Now. My dressing case? Ah! that must be Mrs. George Paulett's, her initials are the same as mine. Sapphire necklace. Cameo set. Pearl cross and earrings for her three daughters. They're rich enough to have as much jewelry of their own as they want; and the rubies I must keep for Spencer Paulett's wife, when he gets one.

"Why, that's the end of my list excepting Cecilia, and there are Olivia, Maria, Grace, the little boys and the baby—all come since I made it out. Well, I daresay I can find some remembrance of their auntie for each—not that they'll ever remember me. Cecil must have my work-box. She has my pretty taste in needlework (with a complacent glance at the patchwork and tentstitch in which the golden threads in Ruth's gleanings and Rebecca's earrings still faintly glimmered). The new crewel work isn't so bad. I could have taught her something if I hadn't been going away, Parker!"

Parker, a moving heap of brocades and furs, gave a faint, inarticulate reply:

"My work-box!"

Parker staggered off and returned with a queer little Chinese box with an inlaid landscape, a pagoda with two Celestials walking in the skies above it on the lid.

"You're dreaming, Parker! When did you find this? I've not seen it these ten years."

Parker skurried away like a frightened rabbit, to return this time with a magnificent article—ebony and gold without, quilted satin, pearl and yet more gold within. A turquoise-studded thimble, crystal smelling bottle in case the fair worker should collapse under her arduous labors, a pearl framed mirror by which she might refresh herself by occasional glances, curious implements apparently constructed to support the largest possible amount of gold chasing, without a point that would pierce or a blade that would cut among them; a receptacle for work, satin lined, padded, perfumed and empty, except for a half-made boy's cap, with the rusty needle still sticking in it.

"What was there to work for when he was gone?" said the poor old lady, looking at the morsel of discolored cambric. "What had I left in the world to care for then? What have I now, for that matter?"

She began with nervous impatience to open and close some of the cases almost at random. "I would have put them away forever, long, long ago, and been a faithful nurse to my husband, if he would have let me, all through those last, long, weary years of his life; but he never loved me well enough to wish for me—he cared more for his old housekeeper. 'My lady is young and should have her pleasure,' I heard her say once. He had married me for my good looks, and was not to be defrauded of his bargain, and I must dress and visit and entertain in our large, dull and splendid house—weary, oh, so weary of it all. He was proud of me, in his way, and gave me all he promised when he asked me to marry him. Much good it was for me—father and mother dead—sister Sophia married and gone—no one left to admire my splendor or profit by my wealth." Here entered Parker, and began noiselessly to make up the fire and put out her lady's dressing gown and slippers as a gentle reminder of bedtime. "Ah! it's late, Parker. Well, I've finished. No; go and finish your packing and then come. What am I to do with this?" This was the little sham Chinese box—a sadly battered and shabby little thing. The pink sarcenet lining was frayed and gone, disclosing the bare wood and cotton-wool foundation. In the compartments were odds and ends of miscellaneous rubbish. The pocket in the lid bulged out with yellow scraps of paper, old-fashioned patterns for marking letters tied with faded ribbons, scraps from newspapers. There were curiously cut silk winders of cardboard with silk of dim and long-forgotten tints wound in fancy patterns, a half-made hair chair, a string of amber beads; pervading all a faint, sweet smell of roses.

"I should like to have it put in my coffin, my dear old box! No one will care for it, and I cannot have it thrown away, or kept just to please the children. I had better look it over and burn all these poor little treasures." The yellow papers dropped one by one steadily into the fire—old valentines on huge square sheets of colored paper wonderfully embossed and sealed with tender mottoes in tinted wax, school friends' epistles crossed and recrossed in colored inks. One she kept to the last. "Cornelia Clarke, what a dear sweet creature she was! Dead and gone this many a year. We were neighbors, and I used to go with her to dancing parties to practice the new steps. Why, here are the very garnet clasps I loaned her the night she came in early to put up my hair in the new giraffe bows. We both wanted to look well that night, I remember. How we joked one another about Mrs. Lowder's fine London cousins who were to be at her house for the party, and I would put on my old purple satinette gown, just to show how little I cared for any one noticing me. (I knew very well how it became me though.) After all, Mr. Paulett, the rich London merchant, didn't come, only the sailor cousin, Hugh Lowder. He had been in the Levant, and we were all wild about the East and my Lord Byron's new poem just then, and expected something romantic—a hero with a big black beard, and stories of corsairs and veiled beauties of the harem, and murdering despots of pashas.

"It was a disappointment to find only a big, blue-eyed north country man, so shy and awkward that the girls all turned up their noses at him for a partner till I taught him the figures, which he picked up in five minutes, and then he wouldn't ask any one else to dance with him.

"He came to call on us next day and brought mother a little Turkish bag and Sophia some amber beads. She lost half of them and I saved the rest. He had a present for me too, but was so shy about giving it to me. It wasn't good enough, he said, yet it was worth all the rest, that dear little crystal and gold flask of attar roses. How it has scented everything!"

She went over the tiny box, tenderly touching the shabby old odds and ends, and the rose scent seemed to rise and fill the room. "And Josiah threw it in the fire! said he hated the smell, and would like to have thrown my little box after it. He was angry, all because he found me crying over poor father's wristbands. I had been stitching them the very day he was taken ill with the fever that killed him. It was unkind of Josiah, and I think he felt ashamed of himself afterward, for he brought my fine new work-box home the very next day. If he had known all I was crying about! Not poor father only. I was thinking of Hugh Lowder. How handsome he looked and how kind, when he came to say good-bye before he went away to sea again! He took my hand, sewing and all (I could see the marks years after, where I had pricked my finger when I heard him come in), and he said, oh! so tenderly, 'Bella, have you courage to marry a poor man, or patience to wait till I come back a rich one?' and I had neither. God forgive me, as he has punished me!" She held the little box tightly in her hands, her whole figure shaking with emotion. "God forgive me," she cried again, and sank forward on the table sobbing among her diamonds.

There was a timid knock at the door, but she could not hear it—then an other. She rose from her chair, looking strange and bewildered as the door softly opened and Dora stole in. Her poor little face was all flushed and swollen out of its prettiness by hard crying, and her hair in a woe-begone tousle.

"Auntie, I've come to say—please forgive me if I was rude to you this evening; and please don't leave us! Cor—cor—nelius and I are not going—going to be engaged any more!"

Here came a breakdown and a burst of stormy sobbing.

"Every one says—I'm s—sacrificing the whole family in my selfishness, so I've given him up, oh! oh! oh!—forever!"

Lady Paulett made no sign—only looked with a half-terrified air at her niece, her old lips working nervously.

"But I won't marry any one else. Never!" broke out Dora with sudden energy. "I'll do anything else I can, to please you, auntie. I can wait and wait, and perhaps, he says, if some day he comes back rich enough to please you—"

"You little fool!" broke in Aunt Arabella in her own sharp tone; then suddenly changing to a piteous shaky little voice: "Why are you all so quick to take up an old woman's hasty words? I'm sure I've never been unkind to any of you yet. Don't let him go, Dora. Can't you trust your old auntie? 'Rich enough to please me.' Child! child! to think that some day I might have had to answer for two more spoiled lives."

Dora looked all wonderment.

"There! there! go to bed, and if the others want to sacrifice you to their own interests, never you mind them. I'll let them know to-morrow what I think of such wicked selfishness?"

She gently pushed her amazed little niece out and shut the door.

"Parker, are those letters gone?"

"Yes, my lady."

"Then let some one take two telegrams first thing to-morrow."

"Yes, my lady."

"And Parker! Have you finished packing for to-night?"

"Yes, my lady."

"Then put everything back in its place directly. I'm not going."

"Yes, my lady."—*Temple Bar.*

An Australian bug introduced in British South Africa four years ago, along with a plant for the botanical gardens at Cape Town, has multiplied so as to threaten all the vegetation. They attack even the largest trees, and many handsome oaks in the grounds of the government house at Cape Town, said to be a hundred years old, were reduced to such a state that they had to be cut down. It is particularly hostile to fruit trees, and on a single estate destroyed 600 orange trees, thereby causing enormous loss to the owner.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A vein of hot water has been tapped near St. Etienne, France at a depth of about 1,500 meters. This new geyser sends a volume of hot water and carbonic acid to a height of twenty-six meters.

A Frenchman who had an impermeable stricture of the gullet was saved from starvation by having masticated food introduced into the abdomen by a syringe through an artificial opening in the abdominal wall.

In a paper read by Dr. C. W. Siemens before the English Royal society lately, the ground was taken that all the heat and energy sent from the sun find their way back to the great solar center, which thus suffers no diminution of its forces.

A man, or one of the lower animals, compelled to breathe for half an hour an atmosphere containing 1 779 of carbonic acid, asorbs that gas in such quantities that one-half the red blood corpuscules combine with it, and become incapable of absorbing oxygen.

Whether American salt meat can convey trichinæ was a question lately discussed in a paper by M. Colin and read before the French Academy of Sciences. The conclusion arrived at was that the meat in question, as now imported into Europe, might in very rare cases transmit trichinosis when the animal was but recently killed, the pieces of meat large, and the process of curing imperfectly conducted.

The ground in the Jura mountains is in a state of movement, as is shown by some curious observations pointed out by M. Girardot. Villages that were invisible to each other at the beginning of the century, or even thirty or forty years ago, are now visible. First the roofs appeared, and then the upper part of the walls. Such is the case with the villages of Doucier and Marigny, near Lake Chalain. Important changes have been noted even within ten years.

The ventilation of the great Alpine tunnels under Mount Cenis and the St Gothard so as to free them quickly from the smoke of trains has been a work of much difficulty. It has been proposed to create a current of air by the keeping of large fires at one end, but the expense has been found excessive. A French engineer, M. Pressel, suggests that the same object may be attained by cooling the air at some point in the tunnel by water, which would give the difference in density o the atmosphere necessary to cause a draught. Cool mountain streams are numerous in the Alps, and could be readily applied to this purpose.

Whipping a Biloch.

From a governing aspect the Biloch is infinitely to be preferred to the Afghan. Though physically inferior in bulk and weight of body, he is the Afghan's equal in courage and his superior in endurance and intelligence. One especially good trait in his character is that he never sulks or bears malice long, whereas the Afghan does both. Here are illustrations in point. I never remember having an Afghan whipped in jail without the fellow showing by his sullen looks and scowling face that he bore the stricker, if not myself, a grudge for it. But here, in the Derah Ghazi Khan jail the punishment over, the Biloch is as frank and pleasant as he was before. One man, I remember, who was a bad character, would not work. He was warned that he would be whipped. He merely laughed, and said: "That won't make any difference, sahib." He was shown a man being whipped; he only looked grave. Finally, he was whipped himself. He was taken out of his cell, stripped naked, tied wrists and ankles to the triangle, and given twenty or thirty—I forget the exact number—strokes with a ratan. During the operation he bit at the wood, bit almost through his tongue, but never either groaned or winced. The punishment over, he threw himself on the ground on his face, when the usual skin of cold water was dashed over him, and then the commiserating water-carrier stood upon the beaten parts to deaden the pain. Still he would not work. I saw him a day or two after in his cell, looking happy and unconcerned, though he still must have been very sore, and for days would not be able to sit down. He was pleased to see me. He seemed to have an idea that not being in jail for any specific and proved offense, it was not right to give him hard labor, and so put him on the level of a convicted felon. I remonstrated with him for his obstinacy, to no effect.

One day I observed his splendid curls shining with oil or ghee. I asked how he had got it. He had saved it from his food was the answer. I cut his ghee; still no effect. At last as his example was becoming infectious, I warned him that if he did not work I should have him transferred to the Multan jail, where I believed his Absalom-like hair would be cut short. That threat frightened him—his ring lets being the glory of the Biloch; he said he would try to do work. He made a pretense of trying, and failing, was sent off to Multan, where, I have no doubt, he is now, though prison-cropped, as smiling and light-hearted a do-nothing as he was here. Now, it is not in the Afghan nature to behave as that Biloch did, and that Biloch's case is typical. Similarly circumstanced the Afghan would have sulked, worked, fallen ill from fretting, and some day after his release perhaps killed the human instrument who had beaten him. I have known that happen in Bannu.—*Blackwood.*

A Burning Lake.

It is said that from one of the chief naptha wells of Russia the liquid shoots up as from a fountain, and has formed a lake four miles long and one and a quarter wide. Its depth is, however, only two feet. This enormous surface of inflammable liquid recently became ignited, and presented an imposing spectacle, the thick black clouds of smoke being lighted up by the lurid glare of the central column of flame, which rose to a great height. The smoke and heat were such as to render a nearer approach than one thousand yards' distance impracticable. Suitable means for extinguishing the fire were not at hand, and it was feared that the conflagration would spread underground in such a manner as to cause an explosion. This supposition led many inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to remove to a safer distance. The quantity of naphtha on fire was estimated at four and a half million cubic feet. The trees and buildings within three miles' distance were covered with thick soot, and this unpleasant deposit appeared on persons' clothes, and even on the food in the adjacent houses. Not only was the naphtha itself burning, but the earth which was saturated with it was also on fire, and ten large establishments, founded at great expense for the development of the trade in the article, were destroyed.

According to the Canadian census 109,435 widows are mourning for their lost spouses, and 50,893 widowers are in the same distressing state.

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

How a Lieutenant Governor Became Wealthy—Riches and Domestic Unhappiness.

The divorce suit that has been instituted by Mrs. Tabor, wife of the lieutenant governor of Colorado, is another illustration that wealth does not always bring happiness with it. Mrs. Tabor asks for divorce and $50,000 alimony per year. The facts are thus related by the Cleveland *Leader*:

The unhappy couple were married at Augusta, Me., in 1857, and their career since that period has been marked by transitions from domestic felicity to the most violent family jars; from absolute poverty to princely wealth; from the rude hovel of the frontier to the most luxurious home that the purse of a millionaire could command. In 1859 they started for Pike's Peak in a parlor car drawn by two oxen, taking all their property with them, and after drifting about the country for some years they settled down in the place where Denver now stands. He searched in vain for "pay gravel," and while he was prospecting she cooked bacon, made bread and kept up the household expenses by boarding miners. Finally Tabor built a log hut and started a store and boarding-house combined, which was a general rendezvous for the miners. All the hard work of the establishment fell upon Mrs. Tabor. She was the only woman within one hundred and sixty miles, and she did the cooking and washing for the miners, attended to all their wants in the store, weighed their gold dust on the only pair of scales in the neighborhood, making herself the waiter and drudge of every one. In the meantime the husband yielded to the irresistible fever that seldom lessens its grip upon one who has once become its victim, and continued his search for gold. He moved from prospect to prospect, from digging to digging, always believing himself on the brink of fortune, and while he reveled in golden dreams the wife drudged and toiled to procure for herself and her royal dreamer the substantials of life. In 1876 he began to realize some of his grand expectations, and he was soon known as a millionaire.

Tabor contined to prosper at a wonderful rate, and is now considered one of the wealthiest men in the State. His wife's petition says he is worth $10,000,000, and has an income of $100,000 per month. He spent his means lavishly and surrounded his wife with every luxury that money could buy; but, adds the *Leader*:

She says that he grew hard-hearted in proportion as he became rich; that he absented himself from home for weeks and months, and on one occasion he offered to give her a portion of his large fortune if she would apply for a divorce. All he has to say is that he gave her $100,000 a few years ago, which she invested, and which now yields her $14,000 a year; that she is a woman and he hopes she will receive all the sympathy growing out of the case. Both sides of the story will only come out on trial. What is certain now is that their domestic happiness took wings the moment wealth rolled in upon them; that as soon as they ceased fighting with poverty they began fighting each other. Their happiest days were when they were poor, and as they now sit in the midst of luxury and plenty it is probable that their memory holds no pleasanter period than when they sat together behind the ox-team and were being dragged out into the Western wilds to seek their fortune nearer to the setting sun.

An Old Fire Escape.

Passing Union square the other day, says the New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, I witnessed a trial of a new fire escape of a rather peculiar kind. It was an escape and a water tower in one. At first there was what seemed to be an enormous hoop-skirt lying on a truck. Attached to the truck were cranks and levers, with firemen at hand to work them. In a few minutes the contrivance was elevated to a height of sixty or seventy feet from the body of the truck, on which it then stood like the skeleton of a lighthouse. In the center, and running the full heighth was a tubular iron pole, which could be extended or contracted on the telescope principle. This carried the other parts up with it, as the cranks for raising it were turned. The other parts consisted merely of a number of hollow brass rings, about six feet in diameter, and attached to each other at distances of something over a foot by light iron chains. Three lines of hose were introduced at the bottom and carried to the top as the iron pole in the center kept rising. When it was at full height, and the rings all out, three firemen climbed up inside, the rings answering as the rounds of a ladder, and soon had the neighborhood pretty well deluged with water. With the weight of the firemen at the top, the tower swayed like a tall tree in a storm, and threatened at every moment to fall over. But it did not fall, and the men showing it off said that it could not, as the mechanism on the truck kept it all right. It was curious to see the strange thing lean over from the street to the top floor of a building, and receive a man who crawled out and descended by it, and then straighten itself up again. The action seemed like that of an enormous serpent, with most of its body elevated and swayed by the play of the muscles. I should hardly think a nervous person would be willing to risk his neck on the thing even to escape from a fire, but the firemen who went up and down seemed to feel as safe as a boy in an apple tree, provided the owner of the apple tree was not around.

Overheating Houses.

Vick's *Floral Guide* advises against overheating plants. It says the temperature of the room should not be allowed to go above seventy degrees, and sixty-five degrees would be better. "Give a little fresh air every day and all the sunlight attainable. An effort should be made to give moisture to the atmosphere, for our own good as well as for the life of the plants." The advice here given in regard to temperature, fresh air and sunlight is just as essential to human beings as to plants. Sensitive plants dry up and wither away and die if the surroundings are not favorable. So sensitive individuals sicken, get headaches and depressed feelings when the room is carelessly allowed to be heated to seventy-six and eighty degrees, when ventilation is never thought of, and sunlight almost wholly excluded. Especially in winter do we find sickness from these causes, for the overheating of furnaces and stoves is not as readily borne as the summer heat, and ventilation is prevented not only by shut windows and doors but by weather strips, and the sunlight is absent a larger portion of the time than in summer. Therefore if you find that no plants will live in your own living rooms may it not be that it is too great a tax upon your own constitution to maintain existence in such a place.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

DR. LAMSON'S CRIME.

An Account of the Case and Trial of the American Hung in London for Poisoning His Brother-in-Law.

The following is an interesting account of the case of Dr. Lamson, the American hung recently in England for murdering his brother-in-law, a young student:

The trial of Dr. Lamson was one of the causes celebres of modern English criminal annals. Lamson was an American, the son of an Episcopal clergyman well known in Paris, Florence and other European cities. He studied medicine at Paris, where he took his degree in 1870, and afterward became a licentiate of the Edinburg College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the Franco-Prussian war he served with an ambulance corps, and in 1876 he was in charge of a Servian hospital at Semendria, and during the war of 1877 78 was attached to a hospital at Bucharest. From these services he brought back a number of decorations, French bronze and iron crosses, etc., and settled down to practice in Hampshire. In April, 1881, he visited the United States, spending several months in this country. His practice was not remunerative here, however, as in the fall he had to pawn his watch and surgical instruments. He was married, and in the event of his wife's brother, Percy Malcolm John—a lad of nineteen, affected with spinal complaint—dying in his minority, a sum of some £3,500 would pass into the possession of Mrs. Lamson and her sister. Percy was at school at an establishment at Wimbledon, called Blenheim House, kept by a Mr. W. H. Bedbrook, where his brother-in-law visited him every three or four months. He was in good health, although his spinal trouble prevented him from going about, save in a wheeled chair. He seemed to be on affectionate terms with Dr. Lamson. Late in November Dr. Lamson was stopping at Nelson's hotel in Great Portland street, London. He was out of funds, his bill had been sent up to him several times, but had not been paid, and on the 26th he tried to borrow £5 from his landlord. Two days later he attempted to get a check for $15 cashed at the American Exchange. On Friday, December 2, he left the hotel, leaving part of his luggage as security for his bill, and told a medical friend named Tullock that he was going to set out for Paris. Through him Lamson obtained £12 10s. cash on the Witts and Dorset bank. This check was dishonored, when Dr. Lamson wrote to Tullock that he had inadvertently selected the wrong book, having closed his account with the bank in question. He went with his friend to Wimbeldon, saying that, as there was a bad boat on the line that night, he would delay his departure for twenty-four hours and visit his brother-in-law. As he left Tullock at the school gate he told him that the boy was suffering and was likely to die at any time. On Saturday, the 3d, Tullock again met the doctor, who told him that he was going to see his wife at Chichester, as he had missed the Paris train. Lamson did see his brother-in-law on Friday as he claimed, but on Saturday, about 9 o'clock, he called at Blenheim House and saw Percy John in the presence of Mr. Bedbrook, who produced some sherry. Dr. Lamson mixed some ground sugar with his wine, saying that it destroyed the alcoholic effect; then he produced a package of gelatine capsules, telling Mr. Bedbrook that he had remembered him while in New York, and had brought him something that would be of service when he had to administer medicine to the boys. He gave one to Mr. Bedbrook, showing him how it was closed, and filling another with sugar gave it to Percy John, who also swallowed it. After a visit lasting less than an hour the doctor left, sending back some money by a porter from the railroad station, with the message that he had forgotten to give it to his brother-in-law. Percy soon complained of heartburn, and after resting a few minutes said he felt worse, and felt just as he had when Lamson had given him some quinine at Shanklin, Isle of Wight. His pains become worse, and though doctors were sent for at 9 he died at 11:30. The police were at once informed, and suspicion was directed to Lamson. The latter appeared at Scotland Yard on December 8, saying that he had heard of the lad's death while on his way to Italy for his health, and had returned, seeing his name connected with the case by the papers, to remain in London till after the inquest. He was, however, at once arrested, and the public prosecutor, St. John Wontner, soon discovered several unfavorable points besides those already mentioned. It was found that Lamson had bought two grains of aconita November 24, in the form of a dry powder, and such as could be readily introduced into the capsule, and that a vial marked "poison" was in his possession at the hotel. It was discovered at the post mortem that John Percy had died from a vegetable poison acting directly upon the nervous centers, aconita being such a poison, and it being possible to administer a fatal dose in such a capsule as that given him by Dr. Lamson. The alkoloid taken from the stomach of the deceased had killed mice when they were injected with it. A package of powders prepared by Lamson at Ventnor were analyzed, and, while many contained only quinine, in others there were found fatal quantities of aconite. One pill would have killed 100 persons. These were the powders Dr. Lamson had sent to his brother-in-law. Dr Lamson was committed January 20 on a charge of willful murder. He was found guilty after a trial at the Central criminal court in London, and sentenced to be hanged April 4. Strong efforts were made by Minister Lowell to obtain a stay of execution for the condemned man under instructions from President Arthur, and a reprieve was granted. The friends of Dr. Lamson then presented many affidavits setting forth the insanity of the prisoner. A petition containing the sworn depositions of twenty doctors and friends, covering a period of two years, were sent to Lamson's counsel, but the efforts to obtain a new trial proved unavailing. Lamson was thirty-five years old, of medium height and spare build. The trial attracted unusual interest, as cases of aconite poisoning are not very numerous, and there was a notable battle of medical men over the evidence. Lamson was said to have made an unsuccessful attempt to poison his brother-in-law previous to sailing for America. His wife, who believed him to be innocent, visited him almost daily.

Attorney-General Brewster wears ruffles on his shirts, in obedience to a vow made to his sainted mother, who exacted the promise from him out of respect for the memory of her venerated father, who always wore ruffles on his shirts.

Des Moines, Iowa, now claims the largest distillery in the world. The works cost $200,000, will employ 125 men, will consume 7,000 bushels of corn daily, and pay a government tax of $15,000 a day. It will also feed 4,000 cattle.

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

A woman living at Cokesbury, South Carolina, has made over $1,500 in the manufacture of feather fans.

Mrs. Garfield recently received as a present from a Dresden artist a portrait on porcelain of her late husband.

A Nevada young woman who is still in her teens has been divorced from two husbands and has married the third.

There are 533,529 women in Massachusetts unrepresented by husbands, 204,541 of whom are over twenty years of age.

The hair of Johann Strauss' wife reaches to her ankles and weighs all of five pounds. She used on it nothing but water of her native city, Cologne.

The young Kate Shelly who saved an Iowa train near Doone, by her courageous and heroic efforts a year or two ago, is engaged to be married to the conductor of the train she saved.

The latest caprice in Paris is the wearing of huge collars and cuffs crocheted of twine or linen thread. They are worn over dark woolen dresses, with a narrow white lace or liese ruche above the collar around the neck and below the cuffs around the wrists.

A widow in Japan who is willing to think of matrimony wears her hair tied and twisted around a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head. But when a widow firmly resolves never to change her name again she cuts off her hair short on her neck and combs it back without any part.

The wife of Senator Mahone has won in Washington the distinction of wearing handsomer jewels than does any other woman in official society. Her diamonds used long ago to be a matter of comment; and when she returned from Europe lately her husband presented her with additions to her jewel case valued at $40,000.

Women are admitted to the bar on equal terms with men in Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. By an act of Congress, those who have been for three years members of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, may be admitted to practice before the United States supreme court.

Fashion Fancies.

Block balayeuses appear in black dresses.

Long Directoire coats are fashionable in Paris.

New guimpes are of ecru lace over white satin.

Pink and brown together are stylish for bonnets.

Sewing silk grenadine is the fashionable choice.

The Cabriolet hat will be worn in midsummer.

Shepherd's check is liked for mountain dresses.

Pelerines are worn smaller than they were last year.

Dresden china handles are attached to dark parasols.

English ladies have adopted the masculine pea jacket.

Flemish lace of creamy tint trims dark satin dresses.

Yellow flowers trim dark green and black straw bonnets.

White suits for summer are of wool in preference to lawn.

Jersey gloves are worn outside the sleeves of riding habits.

Visites made of India cashmere shawls are favorite wraps.

White net embroidered is used for neckties and chemisettes.

The handsomest silk embroidered and bead embroidered designs are seen in applique bands, to be sewed on as trimmings of the handsomest silk costumes. They sell at high prices.

The large red straw hats in porcupine braids are being rapidly appropriated by young girls of from eight to ten years. The favorite trimmings are ostrich feathers or silk pompons of a darker shade of red.

Long corsets are now almost universally worn, and over the hips of the more expensive kinds are set narrow V-shaped pieces of india rubber webbing, which, though fitting the form perfectly, give it uncommon ease.

A novel dress is made of scarlet surah, cut princesse shape, and completely veiled with black chenille in diamond openwork patterns. A scarf of the chenille, bordered with a very wide chenille fringe, is laid in transverse folds across the skirt in front, and, being caught up in the back with large jet clasps, falls in double-shawl points over the back breadths.

The bonnet of most pronounced originality brought out this season is the "London Witch." It is an immense turned-up scoop hat, trimless in the back and short and flat at the sides, an emphasized, exaggerated old style Dunstable. It is vastly becoming to piquant faces. It is trimmed with large quantities of flowers or feathers or ribbon, at the option of the wearer.

In Paris, as a variety, young ladies have adopted, to a limited extent, riding habits of creamy white or pale buff instead of dark cloth ones. The bodice is a glove-fitting cuirass, lengthened behind into coat lapels and fastened and trimmed with buttons of carved pearl. The neck is finished with a ruffle of creamy lace; the sleeves are tight and partly concealed under the long gloves of soft deerskin slipped over them. The hat, of white felt, is a Gainesborough, lined with black or dark velvet and decorated with a long plume.

Ancient Burials in China.

An Oriental writer has recently given an interesting description of an ancient burial in the Chinese empire. It was the custom for the wealthy man to procure his coffin when he had reached the age of forty. He would then have it painted three times a year with a composition resembling silicate paint or enamel, which formed an exceedingly hard coating. The process of making this paint is now one of the lost arts of China. If the owner of the coffin lived long enough, the frequent painting—each coat being of considerable thickness—caused it to assume the appearance of a sarcophagus, with a foot or more in thickness of this hard stone-like shell. After death the veins and cavities of the person's stomach were filled with quicksilver for the purpose of preserving the body. A piece of jade would then be placed in each nostril and ear, and in one hand, while a piece of bar silver would be placed in the other hand. The body thus prepared was placed on a layer of quicksilver within the coffin, the latter was seal

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 11. 1882

Cameron's circus met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and Gen. Beaver is Don's Jumbo.

Jack Love, Ed. Blanchard, and other leading republicans of Bellefonte, did not go along with the Beaver crowd to Harrisburg, we suppose for the reason that Beaver may not have thought them of much use since Cameron was all right.

Dan Hastings went down a day or so ahead of the crowd as Beaver's right-hand men. Daniel might be Beaver's Secy of State, if Harrisburg were big enough to hold him. Still for all that Matter, Cameron might have an appropriation granted to enlarge the boundaries of the state capital. Hastings would make a tip-top premier.

In New York, on 5, Wm. Poas obtained a judgment of $3,000 against the Delaware and Lackawana railroad company for forcible ejection from a train because he offered the conductor the wrong part of an excursion ticket, the other part having been taken up by mistake by another conductor.

This is a sensible verdict, and shows that passengers have rights which even negligent conductors must respect,

In St. Louis a woman has sued a man for $20,000 damages, for forcibly kissing her. Kisses at $20,000 a pop should be unusually sweet—sweeter than honey, as the saying is—and one should be three times as rich as Vanderbilt to be able to indulge in them even to a moderate extent. However, in the name of humanity, we protest against having the price fixed so high the lady should be forcibly induced to come down a few dollars unless the fellow had a very bad breath.

Georgia's two senators, Messrs. Hill and Brown, are in bad health and obliged to resign. Gordon and Colquitt are to succeed them. This is the first instance in the history of the U. S. Senate of a case of this kind.

In the House on Saturday, the tariff commission bill was passed, yeas 151, nays 87. It provides for a commission of nine members from civil life, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, to receive $10 a day and actual expenses, and investigate all questions connected with the tariff, reporting their conclusions not later than the first Monday of next December.

Cameron by his Philadelphia conference has promised the independents, that one year after this he will do the fair thing in the party; for the present, however, he insists on continuing to do as he pleases, and the rank and file must do his bidding and vote for his slate arrangement. Next year he will be a bigger boss than now, and will know how to make the rebellious stand up to the work.

This week, 10, there is to be the bosses pow-wow at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate. Cameron had the ticket fixed long ago, Beaver will be the nominee on first ballot. The convention simply goes through the formalities, while the grist to be ground has already been put under Cameron's burrs. It remains to be seen what the independents are going to do about it, as they have all along declared they would not support Beaver because he is the creature of Cameron and the machine.

Bob Ingersoll does not believe in a hot place on the other side of life, but he will get hot sometimes over here. He is counsel for the star-route thieves, and trying his best to clear these radical plunderers. In court, the other day, the following took place:

During the afternoon Mr. Bliss referred to Mr. Ingersoll's promise to produce John W. Dorsey in court and charged that his failure was a mere measure of delay. At this point Mr. Ingersoll sprang to his feet and bringing his fist down upon the table exclaimed: "You are a liar sir, a liar." Considerable excitement followed, and Judge Wylie said: "Such language is intolerable and I will not endure it. Perhaps Colonel Ingersoll has gone beyond the measure of retaliation, but the offense of Mr Bliss is inexcusable. I will allow this offense to pass upon this occasion but warn all the gentlemen to avoid a repetition." Mr. Merrick then entered into a long explanation of the circumstances of the argument between the counsel as to Dorsey's appearance and claimed that the statement of Col. Bliss was correct.

Ingersoll in answer to an inquiry from the court said he did not deny the facts. He did deny that he had been guilty of a trick. He had acted with perfect good faith, under conviction that he would be able to produce Dorsey. He supposed, when he made the arrangement, that he had the power to produce Dorsey and wanted to say now that he could not. Bliss then followed with a personal explanation, which the court interrupted to say that they had better get to work. Upon the request of Merrick an extension of the hearing until May 16th was granted.

ANOTHER RESPECTABLE PAPER ON MISREPRESENTATION.

"With the consent of Mr. Wallace, why would not ex-Senator Randall make a capital Democratic candidate for Governor? None could fill the position with more grace and ability."—*Altoona Sunday Morning.*

To this a very respectable Democratic organ, the Clearfield *Republican* makes the following reply:

We clip the foregoing mean fling at the ex-Senator from the Bellefonte *Watchman*. If either of the editors in question are seeking correct information on this question (which evidently troubles them) why did they not address a letter to Mr Wallace, and learn his views in a business way? We admire the man that confronts you, and hits you in the mouth, if he deems it necessary; but look out for the fellow that waits in ambush, or stabs you in the back, when he knows that you are unaware of his presence!

The large, massive court-house was ruined by fire on Sunday noon at Pittsburg It cost $200,000.

There is hardly a disease considered incurable, that could not be cured with Peruna.

At last, after nineteen long years, partial justice has been done Gen'ral Fitz-John Porter, the president having remitted the continuous portion of hiss entence forever disqualifying him from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. There remains now no legal obstacle to congressional action. It should be taken promptly and justice done where justice is due. There is no ground for a political issue in the case and no fair minded person will be found to object to a speedy disposal of it by congress.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parkers Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints and it is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite—A Newark mother.

The President has signed the new Chinese bill.

For tremulousness, dizziness, wakefullness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE REPUBLICAN PEACEMEETING,

The stalwarts and independent republicans had their meeting to make peace between the factions. The thing ended in favor of the stalwarts, and the fooling of the independents. They agreed on "principles" and make no promises as to candidates—that is, the Wolfe men got all the principles they can wish, while the Cameron wing disposes of the offices. Below is the agreement signed by the Wolfe and the Cameron committees. It will be seen that the resolutions contain nothing that Cameron would not have been willing to subscribe to at any time heretofore or which he will refuse to endorse at any time hereafter. The "principles" are all right, but the trouble is Cameron does not care about principles hence he is so very liberal, in giving away any amont of fine sounding "principle" on paper, as will be asked. Cameron has violated every "principle" from 1 to 7 and of course will do it again, and if the independents are silly enough to take his promises, they deserve the fooling that is in store for them. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, that we recommend the adoption of the following principles and methods by the Republican State convention May 10.

1st. That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness.

2d. That competent and faithful officers shall not be removed except for cause.

3d. That the non elective minor offices should be filled in accordance with rules established by law.

4th. That the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out in the State and national convention, and by those holding office by the favor of the party.

5th. That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes and proscription for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions, and that any policy of political proscription is unjust and calculated to disturb party harmony.

6th That public office constitutes a high trust, to be administered solely for the people whose interest must be paramount to those of persons or parties, and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy and integrity as is expected in the execution of private trust.

7th. That the State ticket should be such as by the impartiality of its constitution and the high character and acknowledged fitness of the nominees, will justly commend itself to the support of the united Republican party.

Resolved, That we also recommend the adoption of the following permanent rules for the holding of the State conventions and the conduct of the party.

1st. That delegates to the State convention shall be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen in the manner aforesaid, and the representatives of each county shall be based upon its Republican vote cast at the Presidential election next preceding the convention.

2d. Hereafter the State Convention of the Republican party shall be held on the second Wednesday of July, except in the year of the Presidential election, when it shall be held not later than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and at least sixty days' notice shall be given of the date of the State Convention.

3d. That every person who voted the Republican electoral ticket at the last Presidential election next preceding any State Convention shall be permitted to participate in the election of delegates to the State and National Conventions, and we recommend to the county organizations that in their rules they allow the largest freedom in the general participation in the primaries, consistent with the preservation of the party organization.

The following resolution was adopted by the joint conference.

Resolved, That we disclaim any authority to speak or act for other persons than ourselves and simply make these suggestions as in our opinion essential to the promotion of harmony and unity.

The first seven resolutions were proposed by the Independents and accepted by the Regulars, and the last three were accepted by the Independents, although not in the original form as presented.

THE TARIFF.

Congressman Hewitt is largely engaged in the iron trade, one of the protected interests. He has made a study of the whole revenue system through and through, with the impartiality of a philosophical statement seeking after the truth, and striving to mature a wise and permanent policy on the side for the Government needing revenue for economical expenditures, and on the other side for the people, who have to pay the taxes.

His ability and his experience on this subject entitle Mr. Hewitt's opinions to weight with the country. He introduced three simple resolutions, the first of which claims attention specially at this time, after therecent action of the senate. Here t is:

Resolved, That the bill creating a Tariff Commission be remitted, with instructions to the committee on Ways and Means to report within thirty days, or at an earlier date if it be practicable, a bill based upon the following instructions.

Mr. Hewitt's methods are simple, and easily understood. He proposes:

First—To admit raw materials, chemicals, and alcohol for use in manufactures free.

Secondly—To substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties as far as practicable, upon the average dutiable value of imports during the last three years, after which no higher rate of duty shall be imposed than shall be necessary to compensate, for the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad expended on these products, deducting the cost of transportation, and the rate of duty shall not in any case, except on luxuries, exceed fifty per cent, of such dutiable value.

This proposition shows clearly that it is easy and convenient to remodel the tariff in a short space of time, upon this or upon some other basis, if the conditions are not acceptable. Therefore, the device of a commission of outsiders to instruct congress in its proper duties, and indirectly to legislate without authority, is, as we have heretofore shown, a mere trick on the part of the Republicans to postpone action until after the Presidential election; in other words, to give the monopolists four years more of their present lease.

The profits of monopoly are now estimated to be over one hundred and twenty millions a year. Some authorities say one hundred and fifty millions. The beneficiaries of this plundering system can well afford to keep ex-Senators and ex-Representatives, and others of both parties, at Washington as lobbyists, under the disguise of "counsel" to urge the adoption of this commission scheme, on which, if passed, some of them expect to serve their employers.

Mr. Hewitt is not a free trader, but he may be called a fair trader, and there are millions in this country who believe in fair trade and free markets for American products of every kind. All the talk of improving our trade with Mexico, with Central America, and with South America by any diplomatic policy, is not only absurd, but it is insulting to public intelligence while a tariff exists which prohibits competition with other countries.

England mainly, and Germany and France partially, control those markets, which are our neighbors and friends, because they undersell us at our own doors There is no mystery about the laws of trade. Our navigation laws forbid the purchase of foreign built ships, and our tariff imposes burdens that prevent them from being built at home so as to compete with England. The result is that the great bulk of the carrying business is in English hands, worth more than a hundred millions a year. This prohibitory policy puts the United States in a bondage to great Britain quite as bad as during the colonial times.

The taxpayers do not object to any fair, just, and equal mode of levying duties but protest against a tariff, the sole object of which is to enhance the profits of monopoly, and to destroy competition in the neutral markets of the world, by shutting enterprise inside of a Chinese wall, to thwart the hope of escape.

THE INDEPENDENTS AGAIN INDEPENDENT.

The independents, with perhaps Charley Wolf left out, intend to press their fight against the bosses and their Beaver and have issued their proclamation, as will be seen from the following:

Philadelphia, May 3.—The Independents mean fight. They will to-morrow issue a call for a State Convention in which extreme ground is taken. They have got their eyes open to the fact that the recent conference was merely a trap into which the Cameron men succeeded in drawing them. They now realize that the bosses gave them only promises for the future, but with no idea of breaking up the spoils system. They have discovered that the managers of the Convention of Wednesday next had no idea of withdrawing Beaver for Governor or making any step toward reform except to formulate a platform, so to day the Independent State Commttee, consisting of State Representative McKee, Wharton Barker, John J. Pinkerton, State Representative Mapes, H. S. McNair, and Charles W. Miller, got together and issued a call for a convention on Monday 24 to name an Independent ticket. They say:

Should the Convention of May 10 fail to nominate as its candidates men who, in their character, antecedents, and affiliations, or the embodiment of the principles of true Republicanism, free from the iniquities of bassism, and of an honest administration of public affairs free from the evils of the spoils system, such nominations, or any such nomination, should be emphatically repudiated by the Independent Convention of May 24 and by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania in November next. The simple adoption by the Harrisburg Convention of May 10 of resolutions of plausible platitudes, while confessing the existance of the evils which we have strenuously opposed, and admitting the justice of our position in opposing them, will not satisfy the Independent Republicans of this Commohwealth. We are not battling for the construction of platforms, but for the overthrow of bossism and the evils of the spoils system, which animated a despicable assassin to deprive our loved President Garfield of his life, and our country of its friend and peacemaker. The nomination of slated candidates by machine methods, thereby tending to the perpetuation of boss domination in our Commonwealth, should never be ratified by the Independent Republicans in convention assembled or at the polls. Upon this very vital point there should be no mistake in the mind of any citizen of this State. The path of duty in this emergency leads forward and not backward, and forward we should go until Bossism and machineism and Stalwartism—aye, and Cameronism—are made to give way to pure Republicanism. The people will not submit to temporizing or compromising.

We appeal to the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania to take immediate steps toward perfecting their organization in each county, and completing the selection of delegates to the Independent State Convention. Use every exertion to secure the choice as delegates of representative, courageous men, who will not falter when the time arrives to act, who will not desert into the ranks of the enemy when the final time of testing comes. Especially see to it that there shall not be chosen as delegates any Pharisaical Independents who preach reform, yet blindly follow boss leadership at the crack of the master's whip. Act quickly and act discreetly.

It is not expected now that anything will come of the recent conference beyond the fact that Representative Dalzell, who was the acknowledged leader of the Independents, apparently has been won over. It is suspected that he has taken the contract for leading the Independents into the Stalwart camp, and that in return he has been offered a place on the ticket as Congressman at Large. The leading Independents are more than suspicious, and it is intimated that the call drawn up to-day was drawn up without consultation with Mr. Wolfe.

HAD HIS BACK GREASED.

Attorney General Palmer favorably commenting on the outcome of the Philadelphia conference, as "the fairest scheme ever adopted for party government," admits "there is a strong suspicion abroad that Wolfe has had his back greased and been taken in," meaning that he had been slated under "the fairest scheme ever adopted" for Congressman-at-large. We are loth to lose faith in Wolfe, although it appears that the Independent State Committee at Philadelphia, of which McKee, Barker and Mapes are members, is satisfied that he had an understanding with Quay by which he is to be nominated by the 10th of May Convention for Congressman-at-large. Wolfe was mainly instrumental in bringing about the conference in which the superior strategy of the stalwarts prevailed, and a place on the State ticket is to be his reward. This comes in so many shapes and from so many different quarters, that in the absence of positive denial from Wolfe it must be accepted.

If Wolfe has been a consenting party to a bargain of this sort, he will be the most thoroughly used-up man when he comes before the people that has ever attained prominence in the politics of the State. It would be a complete surrender not for a general public purpose such as party unity, but to attain personal profit and advancement. We see that the place assigned him is in the line of Mr. Wolfe's political aspirations and he has a certain sort of capacity for it, but as McClure points out, while it is a beautiful flower, "it is thickly studded with thorns beneath its fragrant blossoms," making the plucking of it by Wolfe a very dangerous business.

For half-a dozen years Mr. Wolfe has been toiling his way, in the face of great temptation and opposition, to the good graces of the people as an earnest and courageous champion of reform. His nomination by the 10th of May Convention, looking at his efforts to spike the Independent guns at the Philadelphia conference, will simply show he has been working for his price and got it. If nominated the disgusted Independents will be prompt to resent what they will call his treachery at the ballot box.

Nor must it be forgotten, the stalwart leaders have a long score to settle with Mr. Wolfe. More than any other man, or any other thousand men in the State, he defeated the elaborately contrived scheme to make Mr. Harry Oliver United States Senator. This is not likely to be forgotten, and to the Stalwarts it would be revenge worth living an age for, to have Wolfe sell out his Independent professions for a ring nomination, and then defeat him beyond resurrection, while wearing the badge of servitude, and treachery. Such would be his fate undoubtedly.

THEY ARE AGAINST BEAVER.

STRONG PROTEST FROM A LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the *Times*.

Media, May 5.—A large meeting of Republicans to protest against boss rule was held here to-night. William Rhodes, of Newton, presided. Speeches denunciatory of the bosses were made by a number of well-known citizens and Gen. Beaver was practically attacked for his management of the Agricultural College.

The resolutions adopted are very long They protest against the nomination of Beaver, because he is the personal selection of Senator Cameron, made in his interest; because Beaver misrepresented the people of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention; because his relations to the Agricultural College will drive him from the farmer's vote; because his nomination will endanger party success. It was further resolved that the protests applied to all whose names may be represented as nominees in the interest of Cameron, for the purpose of keeping him in power. The resolutions further declare abhorence of Cameaon's political methods and rule, founded as it is on minority county representation, trickery and manipulation, unscrupulous use of patronage, and the only hope for the Republican party is in the complete surrender of these methods.

Never confound the bad with good remedies, the very best we know of is Peruna.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE vendors of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers, brewers, brokers, etc., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1882, as follows, to wit;

Name.	Business.	Class.	Am't.
AARONSBURG			
M M Musser	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips & Bros.	do	13	10 75
Feidler & Runkle	do	13	10 75
BELLEFONTE.			
Valentines & Co's Stores	Merchant	4	80 75
S A Brew & Son	Grocers	12	13 25
H C Weaver	Tobacconist	14	7 75
E Graham & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
F P Blair	Jeweler	14	7 75
Dell & Mingle	B'ts & Shoes	13	10 75
J Harris & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Joseph Brosius & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
S & A Loeb	do	10	20 75
G W Eaton	Confectioner	14	7 75
Montgomery & Co	Mer. Taylors	14	7 75
Goldsmith & Bros	Merchants	10	20 75
V J Bower & Co	Grocers	14	7 75
Jos. Cedar	Confectioner	14	7 75
C U Hoffer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Wilson McFarlane & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper & Bros	Merchants	10	20 75
M A Kirk	Druggist	14	7 75
do	Pat. Medicine	4	5 75
J Powers & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
C Smith	Confectioner	14	7 75
I Guggenheimer	Merchant	11	15 75
Fred Heezer	Distiller	8	25 75
Louis Hass	Brewer	8	25 75
Howard Barnes	Auctioneer	14	7 75
J Proudfoot & Co	Furniture	14	7 75
Alexander & Co	Coal, seed, grain, etc.	11	15 75
Sechler & Co	Grocers	11	15 75
P F Reichline	Tobaconist	14	7 75
do	Pool table		30 75
F C Richard	Jeweler	14	7 75
W Burchfield	Grocer	14	7 75
W T Twitmire	Stove, etc.	14	7 75
J Zellers & Son	Druggist	13	10 75
do	Pat. Medicine	2	30 75
J C Miller & Co	Books, etc	14	7 75
A J Cruse	Tobaconist	14	7 75
Lawrence L Brown	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Bermind White & Co	Coal	9	25 75
Harry Tests & Co	Grocers	14	7 75
G W Downing	Billiards	7	50 75
J H Sands	Confectioner	14	7 75
John Harris	Druggist	14	7 75
do	Pat. Medicine	4	5 75
D W Wagner	Merchant	11	15 75
S Lewins	Clothing	13	10 75
John Reese	Grocer	14	7 75
H K Hicks	Hardware	9	25 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
M L Schneeberg	Clothing	14	7 75
F P Green	Druggist	13	10 75
do	Pat. Medicine	2	30 75
Howe Manf'g Co	Sew. Mach.	13	10 75
W H Wilkinson	Rumpus agent	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer	Books, etc	14	7 75
Bunnel & Akins	Music Store	14	7 75
A J Brown	Furniture	14	7 75
C Strickland	Grocer	14	7 75
John Brackbill	Furniture	13	10 75
Geo. Blackford	Tobacco & Cigars	14	7 75
Fred Rollin	do	14	7 75
Singer Manf'g Co	Sew. Mach.	13	10 75
Gordan & Landis	Implements, etc	14	7 75
C G M'Millen	Tobacco & Cigars	14	7 75
do	Pool table		30 75
Rook & Dolan	do		30 75
Cruse & Teller	do		30 75
J H Spitzer	Beer bottler	14	7 75
BENORE.			
J I Thompson & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
J B Mattern	do	12	13 25
do	do	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.			
J I Kunes	Merchant	13	10 75
H W Hover	do	13	10 75
J A Quigley	do	13	10 75
A E Graham	Pool table		30 75
BOALSBURG.			
S H Stover	Merchant	14	7 75
G B Jack	do	14	7 75
J N Dinges	do	14	7 75
J T Stewart	Druggist	14	7 75
CENTRE HALL.			
Wm. Wolf	Merchant	12	13 25
J O Deininger	Hardware	14	7 75
Clevan Dinges	Merchant	12	13 25
J D Murray	Druggist	14	7 75
I Gurgenheimer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
CENTRE HILL.			
S Strong	Merchant	14	7 75
M Strohm	do	13	10 75
H Straub	do	13	10 75
COBURN.			
S Greninger	Merchant	14	7 75
Stover & Co	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Gepheart & Musser	do	11	15 75
G W Stover	Distiller	8	25 75
FILMORE.			
L B M'Intyre	Merchant	14	7 75
FOWLER.			
J F Fowler	Merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.			
Lucas & Bros	Merchant	13	10 75
M L Shenck	do	14	7 75
B Cook	do	14	7 75
J B Antes	do	14	7 75
B Lauth	do	10	20 75
Wm. Robb	do	14	7 75
John W Cook	do	14	7 75
B Weber & Co	do	12	13 25
H A Moore	Druggist	14	7 75
Anson Schenck	Hardware	14	7 75
R Lees	Pool table		30 75
HOUSEVILLER.			
L M'Houser & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
HUBLERSBURG.			
H Brown	Merchant	13	10 75
S H Goodheart	do	14	7 75
JULIAN.			
J C Hoover	Merchant	14	7 75
Phoenix Planing mill Co	do	14	7 75
D Irwin	do	14	7 75
J Parsons	Grocer	14	7 75
LEMONT.			
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co.	Merchants	13	10 75
J E Wasson	do	14	7 75
D F Taylor	Druggist	14	7 75
J B Hartswick	Grocer	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.			
D Hess & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
LOVEVILLE.			
Rhoads & Smith	Merchants	13	10 75
Philip Gates	Druggist	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.			
A Ocker	Merchant	13	10 75
J E Shaffer	do	14	7 75
MARTHA FURNACE			
J I Thompson	Merchant	14	7 75
J F Williams	do	14	7 75
MILESBURG.			
John Hibler	Merchant	14	7 75
Frysberger & Co	do	14	7 75
W B Miles & Son	do	13	10 75
A C Idding & Co	Clain) do	13	10 75
McCoy & Linn	do	11	15 75
Wm Lucas	do	14	7 75
A Boggs	Grocer	14	7 75
Mrs S Lucas & Son	do	14	7 75
C H Else & Bros	Druggist	14	7 75
E H Carr	Coal & Lumber	13	10 75
MILLHEIM.			
H H Tomlinson	Merchant	13	10 75
J W Stam	do	14	7 75
J W Snook	do	13	10 75
J Spigelmyer	do	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son	do	14	7 75
J D Foote, estate	do	14	7 75
J Eisenhuth	Druggist	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
J A Pensyl	Billiards		30 75
do	Pool table		10 00
NITTANY HALL.			
Mrs M E Holmes	Merchant	14	10 75
PENN HALL.			
J B Fisher	Merchant	12	13 25
PLEASANT GAP.			
H Eckenroth estate,	Merchant	14	7 75
J F Mann	do	13	10 75
G Haag	Distiller	8	25 75
PHILIPSBURG.			
Strouse, Leham & Co.	Merchant	10	20 75
John Nuttall & Co	do	6	80 75
G Lyon & Co	do	12	13 75
Fleck & Miller	do	7	40 75
C Munson & Son	do	13	10 75
Hessles & Huffington	do	8	30 75
F Grisman	Grocer	8	30 75
E A Riman	do	14	7 75
J Lytle & Co	do	14	7 75
A W Harper	do	12	13 25
H S Stewart	do	14	7 75
J Sankey	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
J N Shoonover	do	14	7 75
G W Haworth	Confectioner	14	7 75
T J Meyers	do	14	7 75
Mrs R Pierce	Milliner	14	7 75
A Davis & Son	Jeweler	14	7 75
A R Feistal	do	14	7 75
W D A Naugle	do	14	7 75
C G Hirlinger	Clothing	11	15 75
Do Reliance Medicine Co	Pat. Med.	14	7 75
L J & K Switzer	Books & Stationery	14	7 75
F O Matern	do	14	7 75
E M Mull	Druggist	14	7 75
E M McKinney	do	14	7 75
Sommerfield & Flegle	Hardware	13	10 75
Alfred Jones	do	11	15 75
John M Hale & Co	do	10	20 75
J Rauss	Green grocer	14	7 75
Howe Manf'g Co	Sewing machine	13	10 75
H O Hoffer	Billiard		30 75
J Peightal	Tobacco	14	7 75
Jones, Mull & Co	Furniture	14	7 75
Williamsport Oil Co	Coal oil, wholesale,	14	7 75
J H Boring	Music store	13	25 75
Mrs R Hays & Son	Pool tables	14	7 75
Geo. R Boak	PINE GLENN Merchant	13	10 75
PINE GROVE MILLS			
J C Sample & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
M D Snyder	do	14	7 75
Jonathan Hess	Grocer	14	7 75
PORT MATILDA			
Cheny & Thompson	merchants	13	10 75
S S Miles & Co	do	13	10 75
A W Reese	do	13	10 75
POTTER'S MILLS.			
Thompson & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
REBERSBURG.			
S Frank & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
J R Brumgard	do	13	10 75
ROCK SPRING.			
Moon & Hammal	Merchants	13	10 75
A G Ewing	do	13	10 75
J C Goheen	do	14	7 75
J C Sample & Co	do	13	10 75
ROLAND.			
Curtin & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
SANDY RIDGE.			
W R Miller	Merchant	11	15 75
W J Jackson	do	10	20 75
SNOWSHOE.			
A M M'Clain	Merchant	14	7 75
Herbert Williams	Grocer	14	7 75
G R Boak & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
W Grauer & Co	do	9	25 75
Summerville, Krydor & Cook	do	11	15 75
SPRING MILLS.			
I J Grenoble	Merchant & grain dealer	12	13 25
G R Spygelmyer & Co	do	12	13 25
Whitmer & Co	do	12	13 25
J D Long	do	13	10 75
STATE COLLEGE.			
George Hoffman	Merchant	13	10 75
J W Stewart	Grocer	14	7 75
STORMSTOWN.			
R J P Gray	Merchant	11	15 75
J H Griffin	Grocer	14	7 75
TUSSEYVILLE.			
S M Swartz	Merchant	13	10 75
UNIONVILLE.			
A J & T E Greist	Merchants	11	15 75
B F Leathers & Son	do	12	13 25
WOODWARD.			
Wolf & Hosterman	Merchants	13	10 75
N W Eby & Co	Distillers	13	25 75
WOLFS STORE			
J S Emerick	Merchant	14	7 75
ZION.			
D Solt	Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman	do	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above appraisement, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 6, 1882 between the hours of 10 a. m, and 4 p. m. when and where you can attend if you think proper.

A. G. KRAMER,
Appraiser.

TAVERN LICENSES.

F X Lehman	Bellefonte	5	50 75
E G M'Millin	do	5	50 75
Dan'l Garman	do	5	50 75
W R Toller	do	5	50 75
John Ramsdale	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Jeffry Hayes	do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner	do	5	50 75
Rob't Lloyd	do	5	50 75
Jas M Passmore	do	5	50 75
Jacob Cook	Howard	5	50 75
Gotlieb Haag	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner	Coburn	5	50 75
J G Uzzle	Snowshoe	5	50 75
H G Shafer	Aaronsburg	5	50 75
Geo Miller	Spring Mills	5	50 75
G B Nash	do	5	50 75
A A Kohlbrecher	Milesburg	5	50 75
Henry Robb	Nittany	5	50 75
Jas Livingstone	Pine Grove Mills	5	50 75
E A Nolan	Snowshoe	5	50 75
D J Meyer	Centre Hall	5	50 75
D H Ruhle	Potters Mills	5	50 75
J H Odenkirk	Centre Hall	5	50 75
J I Delong	Blanchard	5	50 75
Robt Taylor	Philipsburg	5	50 75

SALOON LICENSES.

Fred Smith	Bellefonte	5	20 75
John Anderson	do	5	20 75
Fred Rollins	do	5	20 75
Geo Degarmo	Snowshoe	5	20 75
G R Parker	Philipsburg	5	20 75
E Brown	Madisonburg	5	20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Tavern and Saloon Licenses in Centre county is correct

A. G. KRAMER,
Appraiser.

NEW STORE!

—AT—

CENTRE HALL.

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

JOHN MULLEN,

—AT THE—

—Hotel Stand.—

DRY GOODS,
LADYS DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS
NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,

Ready Made

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrups, Queensware, Glassware,

BARGAINS!

Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce. The best bargains in Store Goods in the county. Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

Beware OF *Fraud*

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,
And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.
One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.
Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.
Price 25 cents.
Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 and 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of ..., A. D., 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre County," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D. 1882 at one o'clock, p. m.:

Acr.	Per.	Warrantee names.	Taxes.	Costs.
		BENSER.		
2		John Davis	$ 1	25
50		J D Harris	2	00
50		J J Lingle	2	00
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4	16
50		Chas Shuey (owner)	2	00
		HOGGS.		
397	145	D Carscadden	35	75
505	112	John Cochran	27	40
12	63	Roland Curtin	1	08
		Ann Deal	12	81
2	40	Wm Gray	26	97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38	76
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19	40
433	163	Joseph Higby	39	17
418	40	Wm Hood	37	62
431	40	Moses Hood	19	35
150		Sarah Lane	13	50
433	163	David Lewis	39	17
181		J M Lucas, J P Packer	16	28
309		Frank McCoy	27	05
301	196	Packer & Luces	9	89
		BURNSIDE.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

W. H. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 11 1882.

☞ Our Opening one Year ago Knocked the Props from under High Prices at Spring Mills.

☞ Our Opening this Spring gives us the Largest as well as the Finest Stock of goods in Penns Valley.

☞ Prices talk for Themselves.
Whitmer & Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer
Spring Mills. & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Centre Hall just now, is the biggest centre for stage drivers in the state.

—Dinges has a fine lot of spring clothing for men and boys, very cheap. See it before purchasing elsewhere.

—Spring Mills and Coburn station seem to have more building boom just now than any other localities in the valley. Glad to see it. Next they may want to be boroughs.

—The mountains north of Aaronsburg and on south side of Georges valley were on fire last week.

—Fresh Mackerel at Mullen's new store—all grades—best fish in market.

—Rev. Criley leaves Lewisburg for a Luth. charge in Carlisle....J. T. Cronmiller's barn at Mifflinburg burned last week—loss $300.

—Gov. Curtin, as the mails show, is remembering his constituents generally with documents. That's like a representative should be.

—If any purchase you make at Dinges' bargain store don't prove a bargain he will not ask you to take it. But see his goods, examine his prices, and that will satisfy you that yon are perfectly safe in any purchase you make.

—Maj. J. B. Fisher is favorably mentioned by some of his friends for the legislature.

—Rev. Luckenbach, of Ohio, formerly of this valley, is in this section on a visit.

—Ladies, keep your eye on Mr. Cowher, when he's around, and have him leave you one of his improved Singer Sewing machines on trial; you will be pleased with it; it runs easy, works fast and makes scarce any noise. Get an improved Singer.

—Ed. Moyer caught a trout, in the stream at Linden Hall, measuring 19 in., as we are informed.

—The case of Joseph Weaver vs. Penn'a R. R. Co., damages for son killed at M'Cool's crossing in Gregg twp., was set for trial last week, but was settled by the Company agreeing to pay Mr. Weaver $300 and all costs.

— "Betty and the Baby," by J. R. Sweney—the new popular song—price, 35 cents—has just been issued by Lee & Walker, 1113 Chnstnut St., Philadelphia, who will mail free to any address a copy of their "Musical Echoes."

The wheat lands of southern Minnesota have been exhausted, and wheat culture abandoned. The Chicago *Journal* correspondent in southern Minnesota says the movement has become so general that it is almost a panic. Stock and dairy farms and creameries are springing up on all hands, and in some of the former heaviest wheat-growing counties not half as many acres will be sown to wheat as last year.

—The Bellefonte car-works are to be offered for sale at auction, May 17.

—We regret to learn of the death of our friend Daniel Derr, of Bellefonte, on 4 inst. Mr. Derr had been in feeble health for some two years. His age is about 75 years.

Mr. Derr was an old citizen of Bellefonte and greatly respected by all.

—Owing to the small-pox panic, people are leaving Houtzdale by the car-load. The sanitary committee reported no less than thirty cases on Monday, 1st.

—During the show at Bellefonte, the three monte men, made some stamps off of a few greenies, but there were a great many wise ones who read the papers and knew how the sharpers who travel with cir-cusses fleece people, and these were not taken in by the three card monte rascals, for they took their money and wisely invested it in ready-made clothing at the Philad. Branch. Lewins was prepared for the great crowd on circus day, and dealt out suits all day, he sold cheap, and every suit sold brought in new customers, it soon getting out that it paid better to invest at the Philad. Branch than at the show. Lewins sold off a big part of his stock, but again has it full and complete, and you can get any thing you need at about your own price.

—The Lutheran church of this place has been furnished with a handsome new carpet from the proceeds of the young folks' festival.

Squire: "Now, boys, what is the gender of egg?" Sharp boy (whose mother keeps chickens): "Please, sir, you can't tell till it's hatched." If the question had been, "what is the most certain, sure and safe cure for Liver Complaint? the correct answer would have been 'Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills." You can get them at J. D. Murray's.

—The *Inter-Ocean* makes a mysterious but prominent announcement that an advanced step in railroading has been discovered which will revolutionize that science and put it fifty years ahead of the age. It says the officials of six of the largest and most enterprising roads in the Mississippi valley have been for two days discussing the new improvement, the nature of which will be announced in a few days. We think we can guess what this new improvement is—all trains to be furnished with dining cars, and no groceries to be used but such as are sold at Sechlers. This is a great step in advance, indeed.

—Winter was around yet last week. The air, all week, was cold. On Friday, 5, it rained; Saturday forenoon there was a cold rain, and at noon it turned into a lively snow, coming down thick and fast for about two hours, some of the flakes being as large as young Johnny cakes. The snow fell on a watery ground, otherwise it would have reached a depth of several inches; the entire surface had a covering of at least one inch in depth. Sunday followed with clear and pleasant weather; Monday cool with rain in the afternoon.

—Tuesday was warm; it began to rain towards evening and poured down until midnight. Wednesday rainy.

—Reports from various points in the fruit belt of Michigan declare that the recent heavy frosts have destroyed two thirds of the peach crop and other fruits.

Poor shoes are always dear shoes. Good goods always wear double as long as cheap stuff. This principle is kept in mind by Doll & Mingle. They offer no boots or shoes but what are genuine leather; They warrant all they sell, and yet offer their genuine goods for the same money that others ask for a spurious article.

—Our neighbor, William Rarick, we are pleased to find, is recovering from his severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. James M'Cormick, up the road, is still bedfast with no signs of improvement. Mr. Ed. Hess is also giving no evidences of improvement. Sam'l. Gramly, esq., of Miles, is also down from a severe cold.

Never go from home or on a journey without a bottle of Peruna in your satchel.

—For Sale.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has dropleaf and our drawers. tf

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Mullen has his new spring clothing and [illegible]

—The seventh annual Synodical Sunday School Convention of the Synod of Central Pennsylvania met in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, May 2, at 7 p. m., 1882, closing on the follwing Wednesday evening. The fact of this being the first convention of the kind ever held in the Lutheran church much interest was manifested. The convention, notwithstanding the absence of so many ministers and delegates, was the most enthusiastic and profitable. The sessions were full of eager and earnest men, women, boys and girls. Especially did the presence of so many children make this convention so exceptional and earnest. And why should the children not be at such meetings, from beginning to end? The questions discussed were brief. The wisdom of the committee on program was clearly shown in the names of so many laymen appearing as essayists. Their thoughts were thoughtful, practical and exceedingly loyal to the church of the Reformation. We have lay talent in the church, and are fast beginning to discover that it is most serviceble. Dr. Gotwald, of York, president of the Board of Home Mission, was present. In conection with the Sunday School convention was also held the Women's Missionary Society convention. This apparently new departure in our church is one of the most blessed agencies in carrying on the general work of missions. Experience has proven this. As the result of the women's meeting we look for a completer organization in this work in the near future. Woman's devotion is simply proverbial. Oh, what can not the concentrated head and heart of our women accomplish! So much aroused have the ministers become on this subject of women's work in the church that they voted half of the next convention to be devoted exclusively to its discussion; and instead of having but one day and two nights at these meetings, they determined to devote two days and nights. God bless the whole of the heroic women of the church. Spectator.

—One thousand yards of new carpet, latest styles just added to the stock on hand, at Mullen's new Centre Hall store in the hotel stand. Mullen intends to keep ahead in the carpet line and make his store headquarters for carpets. Ladies are invited to call and see all Mullen's new carpets.

—Among the strange sights of the circus procession of Batcheller & Doris' circus, is that of a serpent charmer holding a boa constrictor. The secret of the feat is that he grasps the serpent by the throat in such a manner that he can break its neck at a moment's notice. After reaching the exhibition grounds at Norristown, the serpent attacked him, throwing its coils around his neck. Reluctant to skill such a valuable reptile he disengaged its folds. It then threw itself around his legs, but was again cast off. These defeats only enraged it, and it coiled around his throat a third time with the evident purpose of strangling him. There was no further choice, and he killed it by breaking its neck.

—Housecleaning is going on in every well-regulated family just now, it is an important thing, and has much to do with the health and comfort of the family, as much so almost as pure and wholesome goods, such as you get only at Sechlers' model grocery, one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the state.

—The Lewistown *Sentinel* says, in its Milroy items: Probably the first beaver that was ever caught in this part of the country for years, was killed last Saturday morning by the wife of Jack Phillips and her little son. He being in the house at the time, upon hearing the dog bark, went out to see what was the matter. He found the dog at the end of a hollow log, and being curious to know what was in it, he looked in and saw some kind of an animal. He took a stick and by punching in the log, the beaver ran out and bounced on the dog. Mrs. Philips hearing the fuss, came out, and seeing the beaver, got a lap stick and killed it.

—Uriah Moyer, one of the Snyder county murderers, is to hang, the supreme court having refused a new trial.

—The members of the Potter Twp. Veteran Club are requested to meet in Esq. Boal's office, in bank building, on Saturday evening, May 13, for the purpose of making arrangements for decorating. W. A. Jacobs, Sec'y.

—Don't break your neck in your hurry to get to Dinges' store, he intends to sell cheap all summer and keep a full assortment, don't get excited but keep an eye on the bargains in all kinds of goods. Stock all new and good as new.

—Our esteemed friend, Col. Neff, of Centre Hill, honored our sanctum with a visit.

—All new stock at Mullen's new store. Ladies you can see the very latest styles of dress goods at Mullen's.

—Gardens are putting on a fine appearance notwithstanding the cool weather. We had Johnny Weaver do some first-class spading and raking, and its good results can be seen under his skillful treatment.

—Johnny Neff has joined the star-routers—having bought Gingerick's mail line from this place to Greysville.

—There is to be a great musical convention at Northumberland, Pa., May 15-20. Dr. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, conductor, and Prof. W. T. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, pianist and organist.

—The Tremendous stock of Lewins' new ready-made clothing will be advertised next week, it came in too late for this week's issue. Look out for it, and don't forget that the Philad. Branch is the best place in the state to buy clothing low.

—The stock does not go down, at the Pennsvalley bargain store. Dinges keeps up a full assortment in dry-goods, ladies' and gents' dress goods, trimmings, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, glassware, fish, salt, and last but not least a fine assortment of carpets to suit any taste.

—Wanted—a good girl to draw wages at $1.50 per week.

Employ no more quack doctors and quack medicines; rely wholly on Peruna.

FROST DAMAGES.

The frost on night of 2 experienced in Centre county was felt in many other sections, though we do not think any material damage was done to fruit in this section. The following are accounts from abroad:

Poughkeepsie, New York, May 3.—Reports from the interior speak of a heavy white frost last night, and it is stated that ploughed land in some places was frozen two inches deep. Ice was visible in many of the roadside holes. It is feared serious damage has been done to budding fruit.

Chicago, Illinois, May 3.—Our crop dispatches this morning contain reports from points in Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, and other states. Generally speaking, the outlook in all these is very promising in spite of the cold and backward spring which has retarded farming operations in many localities.

Phoenixville, May 3.—The unseasonable weather which set in a few days ago has done much damage in the lower end of Montgomery county and vicinity. The thermometer ranged from twenty-nine to thirty-two degrees below zero at daybreak this morning, and ice a quarter of an inch thick formed at a number of places. Nearly all peach and other fruit trees have been damaged, and a small crop will only be realized.

Tamaqua, May 3.—The thermometer in many parts of Schuylkill and Luzerne county was down to the freezing point early in the morning, and snow fell thick and fast for over three hours, melting as it touched the ground.

CURIOUS ENDING OF A TRIAL.

Sunbury, May 3.—The trial of James Quinn, accused of felonious assault, ended in an unusual manner this morning. When Sarah Heaton, the victim of the assault, a girl of fourteen years, was called she refused to testify. The entreaties of her father, mother and friends availed nothing, and when informed by the judge that she would have to go to jail if she persisted in her refusal to testify, she said that she preferred that to sending the prisoner to the penitentiary. The prisoner thereupon sprang forward and proposed marriage to the girl. Business was suspended. A justice was called in and the couple were united in wedlock. The judge then instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

MADISONBURG CHIPS.

Farmers are all done sowing oats.

More sickness on the list this week.

Johnathan Fisher is making more improvements to his house.

Ocker and Rodger's new engine will be ready for action by next Monday.

John Brown has taken a large contract of bark peeling. John is a wide awake boy.

Simon Hazel, one of Madisonburg's best architects, is building the new Lutheran church now in progress in Zion.

Henry Feidler's new wagon is going to be one of the coming events.

Report has it that Whipple's group of wild Indians will strike this town some time in June.

It is now two months that Uriah Shafer has been confined in the house, caused by erysipelas at the nose.

Benjamin Royer has a Shanghai rooster in his possession that weighs 28 pounds; we would like to hear of a larger one; he calls him Hancock.

There may be economy in writing sale bills but we doubt it, and especially when they are written like the ones that adorn our public places at present. Some are misdated, misspelled and a number of grammatical errors but we can truthfully say that the scribe is not a citizen of Madisonburg.

Last Sunday, while Ellis Shafer and his wife were away from home, some body forced an entrance into their house, broke the lid of his desk off and went through all the rooms in the house and, being either disturbed or not finding the object of his search returned again on Monday morning. While all were at the barn he again entered the house and took a pair of velvetine pantaloons. The thief is now known and another act of this kind may have a more serious end. Miles.

A DREADFUL DEED.

FORSTER'S SUCCESSOR AND UNDER SECRETARY BURKE MURDERED

Dublin, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were assassinated this evening in Pheonix park.

A later telegram from Dublin says it now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were killed by stabbing. They were both strolling in the park about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the chief secretary's lodge when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life and in the struggle became separated, their bodies were found about ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Mr. Burke's body away to the town, where an examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the chief secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to Steven's hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be no clue to the assassins at present but the police are taking the most extraordinary means to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin besides gold watches were found in the pockets of the victims which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery.

The park was crowded in many places at the time of the tragedy. Many persons were sitting or walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found, but heard nothing of the affair. The police paraded the park shortly after the occurrance and fruitlessly searched every hole and corner for the murderers.

Mr. Burke was found with his throat cut from ear to ear and his hands bore marks indicating that he had had a fierce and lengthened encounter. One of the wounds of Lord Frederick Cavendish was a dagger thrust which penetrated his right lung and his right arm was mashed to pulb.

Mr. Burke has long been regarded with extreme disfavor by the nationalists of Ireland. The police are on guard at the scene of the murder in order to prevent interference with the pools of blood.

CHILDREN DESERTED

BY THEIR PARENTS AND LEFT TO DIE OF STARVATION.

Newcomerstown, Ohio, May 4.—A case of the most shocking and inhuman treatment of children by parents has just come to light at Wolfe's station, four miles north of this place.

About six weeks ago a man named Ira Shaw moved within one mile of the station. His family consisted of a wife and seven little children from the age of two to twelve years. The mother disappeared very misteriously about two weeks ago, and the husband, who professed to peddle tombstones, also left shortly after, leaving the poor little children to provide for themselves as best they could, he only returning occasionally to the house, and even then not looking after the wants of his little children. On Wednesday one of the little boys came running to the house of Mr. William Crogan, near by, and screaming that his little baby brother was dead.

Mrs. Crogan at once repaired to the house, and there beheld a spectacle which would have moved the stoutest heart with compassion. There on a bed, with scarcely any covering, lay a little boy in death's cold embrace, his little limbs lean and withered, and his face bearing marks of intense physical suffering, while around the remains stood the other little children sobbing and crying for their little brother whose sufferings death had just ended. Not a bit of food was found in the house except a small quantity of bran and shorts. On this diet these little children had lived, no telling how long, and there is not the least doubt but that the little boy, who was only two years old, starved to death. His little sister told Mrs. Crogan that she fed her little brother in the morning and laid him down, and a short time after she went to take him up and found he was dead. The child's body became covered with dark spots shortly after death, and before burial the whole corpse assumed a crimson hue. No one seems to know where the mother is, and the father takes as little interest as ever in his household.

Yesterday the house took fire, and the little children came near being burned up. The whole house, with the furniture, was destroyed, and the children are now at Mr. Crogan's house, where they are kindly cared for. It is said that the mother, Mrs. Shaw, is not of sound mind, and that she and her husband have frequently separated before.

A correspondent writes the Altoona *Tribune*, from Petersburg, the following: "On Friday night last some person erected a pole in close proximity to the residence of James Myton, who lives about a mile out of town, on the Shaver's Creek road. Floating from the pole was a United States flag of medium size inscribed with the simple word 'victory," and surrounding it was a spear and tomahawk. The significance of this novel proceeding is found in the fact that Myton was up before Centre county quarter sessions last week, on a charge of fornication and bastardy preferred by Miss Mary Nelson, of Philipsburg, formerly of this county, and that the jury acquitted him of the charge. The suit attracted a great deal of attention both in this and Centre county, on account of the prominence in social circles of the parties concerned."

The correspondent does not say whether this means that Myton is going for somebody's cherry tree with his little hatchet or vice versa. At all events, we don't want these Huntingdon county folks to come over into Centre county any more to settle their ugly quarrels.

—Mullen's store has as choice a lot of ready-made clothing as could be found. Especial care was taken to purchase clothing that was suitable for the wants of the valley trade. He sells clothing below any and all competition in the county.

LOADED DICE.

NO MORE TRICKS WITH CARDS OR DICE AFTER THIS YEAR.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Reform next year will now be discussed by Senators Cameron and Mitchell at Washington about as follows:

Mitchell—I object to the confirmation of Jackson, Rutan and Kauffman; the people want civil service reform, and they do not want those men as officials.

Cameron—All right, my boy, for next year, but not just now. We have agreed on reform next year, and I always stand to my agreements. I will always be ready to renew our compact in favor of next year, and to live up to it sacredly.

Mitchell—Where do I and my friends come in?

Cameron—You and they are opposed to spoils and the spoils system; I am in favor of both. You want reform next year and you shall have it now and hereafter. The divide is fair and honest according to our respective public professions. Jackson, Rutan and Kauffman are all enthusiastic champions of reform next year, and they merit our support.

Sequel—Jackson, Rutan and Kauffman will be confirmed.

Quay and Wolfe's game of political dice ran about thusly:

Quay—There's my throw, double sixes.

Wolfe—There's my throw, double deuces; but hold, aren't the dice loaded?

Quay—Yes, but the present game can't be interrupted about a little thing of that sort.

Wolfe—What do you propose to do about it?

Quay—Reform the game next year.

Wolfe—All right; you're a brick; let us formulate.

The reform next year policy was then formulated as follows:

The undersigned formally declare to the public that the use of loaded dice in political games is un-Republican, and that reform next year in all political games must henceforth be adopted as one of the cardinal doctrines of the party faith, and that it shall be affirmed and reaffirmed every year with scrupulous fidelity.

Mathew S. Quay,
Charles S. Wolfe.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1882.

GEN. BEAVER TALKS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AGAINST HIM.

Philadelphia, May 2.—General Beaver who occupied a room on the first floor of the Continental within a few doors of Parlor C, where the conference was held, last night gave his views on the subject of his candidacy and of the demands of the Independents with reference to the postponement of the convention. After saying he was not Cameron's candidate, he added: After seeing the movement in his favor he had resolved to be a candidate, provided certain powers in the party would not oppose him. He had told Cameron that he did not ask his support; he simply wished to be insured that in case he ran Cameron would not fight him.

General Beaver then, as he stated, came to MaManes, in Philadelphia, and asked substantially the same question of him. McManes' answer was that he had not yet heard anything about his candidacy from anybody and that he was not prepared to say what he would do. This, General Beaver says, is the utmost of all the understanding he has ever had with Mr. McManes. He holds that he is personally strong enough before the people to win, provided the people are allowed to exercise their rights in the elections.

As to the present movement of the Independents against him General Beaver said that the only real point involved in the question with the Independents, which had called together this conference, was his candidacy. The postponement of the convention and the election of delegates over again was an afterthought. It had not entered into the question until the Independent opposition began to be raised against him and it was siezed upon as a means of driving him out of the field. If he consulted his personal inclinations he would perhaps not be a candidate. He was well and comfortably fixed as he was. His wife was opposed to his running for the office, and until he saw that the people wished him to be a candidate he hesitated. As it was now, he had over two hundred delegates already. He had determined to stand—he would not withdraw. If he failed to get the nomination of the convention he would then no longer be a candidate.

General Beaver was opposed to the proposition of the Independents to postpone the convention. There was no power to postpone it. The State Committee having called it, had not the power to undo their work. The convention alone had power to say when it met whether it should adjourn until a subsequent date.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' NOTICE
In the Orphans' Court of Centre county.
In the matter of the estate of S. S. Wolf, deceased, the auditor oppointed by the Court to make a distribution of the funds in his hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, June 2, 1882, at 10 a. m.
12may3t D. S. KELLER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Catherine Zerby, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON.
May 4 6t. Potters Mills, Pa:
Adm.cum test annexo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter, twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON.
May 4 6t. Potters Mills.
Adm. cum test annexo de b. n.

Good News!

It will be

—GOOD NEWS—

for all, to know that the Most Complete Stock of Goods in the valley,

A-N-D—T-H-E--B-E-S-T

has arrived, and is now opened, at

—*WOLF'S*—

Old Reliable Stand.

The finest and best gentlemen's Dress Goods, in the county.

The finest, best and latest styles ladies' Dress Goods.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, none but what are pure. He has the only pure, old-fashioned NEW ORLEANS sugar in the county, an article rarely found in these days.

A complete assortment in each department.

Come and see one of the best stocks in the county.

DEMOREST FOR MAY.—The illustrations in oil, steel, and wood, are equal to its past excellence, and many will be considered superior. 'The Highland Breakfast" is a charming cabinet, 'Duck and Green Peas," and "Phoebe Mayflower," are excellent. The twenty-seven articles comprised in its literary repertoire should please, entertain, and instruct every class of readers. The fashions of the day are no where so securately set forth as in Demorest. If you do not take this valuable adjunct to the household, send twenty-five cents to the publisher, at 17 East ... Street, N. Y.

THE GREAT

BBB EEE EEE H H I V V EEE
B B E E H H I V V E
BBB EE EE HHH I V V EE
B B E E H H I VV E
BBB EEE EEE H H I V EEE

ONE PRICE STORES

Bellefonte, Pa.

Grand Display of an Entire New Stock of Goods at Prices that defy Competition.

SPRING & SUMMER 1882,

There having been such an unsettled feeling among Importers and Manufacturers of late, we have been especially Exacting in the Purchase of our NEW STOCK.

Having been connected with a Large Wholesale Bussiness for many years in New York gives us an advantage over many others in the purchase of Goods.

Having watched with an eagle eye every opportunity and whenever a concession has been offered, we have taken advantage of it and pitched in.

By marking every article in plain figures and at uniform percentage above cost, our customers always derive the benefit of every bargain that we obtain.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

PRINTS & DOMESTICS,

Hosiery, Notions and Trimmings,

Linens, White Goods and Laces,

Woosted and Embroideries,

Shoes, Carpets;

Oil Cloths, and Mattings,

Gents Furnishing Goods and

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Permit us to offer thanks to our many patrons for the confidence manifested by them in our mode of doing business.

By sticking to the one price and no misrepresentation plan of offering our goods to the public, we hope to merit an increased continuance of their patronage.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER,

New York Office
97 Frankin St.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.

Wheeling, West Virginia, May 4.—Last night Samuel Crayton and John A. Burton, traveling salesmen, while riding on a buckboard from Kingwood to Cranberry, were attacked by an enormous panther. The animal was in a tree by the roadside, from which it leaped, fastening its teeth in the horse. Crayton struck it over the head with a whip, when it turned and sprang at him, catching at the dash-board. In the meantime Burton had jumped from the buggy, and seized a piece of rail, struck the brute over the head, felling it to the earth. Recovering, it dashed at him, catching his left arm in his teeth, and fixing its claws in his leg, but Crayton having secured a club, came to his relief, and the animal was beaten off. Burton's arm is badly lacerated and the horse seriously injured.

Mexican Troops Kill 78 Of Loco's Band And Take 33 Prisoners.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 3.—The following was received here last night at midnight: A column of Mexican troops to-day, under command of Colonel Garcia, met the Indians of whom Colonel Forsyth is in pursuit, killed 78 of them, and took 33 prisoners. The carrier bringing this information arrived on foot, being pushed so hard by the Indians that he had to abandon his horse, and barely escaped with his life.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Lordsbury, New Mexico, May 5.—Reports from Mexico are to the effect that Captain Tupper and his troops had a second encounter with Indians on first inst., about forty-five miles south of Cloverdale, killing forty Indians and capturing about 200 head of stock. Captain Tupper lost one killed and one wounded.

DELONG AND PARTY FOUND DEAD.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary Chandler received to-night the following telegram from Engineer Melville:

Irkutsk, May 5.—*Sec. of Navy Washington, D. C.*—At Lena Delta, March 24, 1882, found DeLong and party dead. Found all papers and books. Continue search for Chipp. (Signed) Melville.

San Francisco, May 3.—A Lordsburg, N. N., dispatch states: It is positively asserted that in the fight on the 29th ult., between the Mexican troops under Colonel Garcia and Loco's band of Indians, the latter lost seventy-eight killed and all their stock, also that Loco himself was killed and thirty-three Indians taken prisoners. The Mexican loss is stated to have been twenty-seven killed and wounded. This information is from a reliable source, and if it is confirmed may be regarded as the death blow of the present Indian outbreak, which has resulted so disastrously to Arizona and New Mexico. A summary shows a total of 141 whites and Mexicans killed by Indians during the past two weeks, 500 head of stock killed and captured, and the destruction of over $75,000 worth of property.

Racine, Wis., was visited by a great fire on night of 5. Seven blocks were burned, forty-four buildings and ten million feet of lumber were consumed. The loss figures up about three-quarters of a million, on which there was about a quarter of a million insurance. That part of the city that is in ashes was the oldest and least ornamental, being largely composed of inferior buildings, with here and there a fine one.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Weidemeyer.

May 3, Jeremiah Weaver, of Gregg twp., and Sarah File, of Centre county, Pa., at the residence of Daniel Ripka.

May 3, Mr. Emery Kurtz Kupp, of Juniata county, Pa., and Miss Chesta R. Musser, of Gregg twp., Centre county, Pa., at the residence of Rev. S. Musser.

DIED.

On night of 2, at Mifflinburg, Lydia, wife of Charles Gutelius. Deceased was a sister of J. C. Motz, and of Mrs. Sarah C. Neff, of this place. Her age was 47 years and 9 days.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.30
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 85c.
Oats, 50c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 15c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

— DINGE'S! —

TO EVERY BODY.

PLAIN TALK!

—||o||—

READ THIS!!

I will keep up a FULL LINE OF GOODS, right along.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

I especially call attention to MY STOCK of GROCERIES as being the Equal if not Superior to any in the Valley.

☞ I Guarantee Bargains—I mean that I will sell low, and only ask that people come and satisfy themselves of this from the prices asked.

WILL GIVE AWAY $1000! this year to cash customers, by a System of Checks. Each customer taking a $20 check sums purchased will be punched and when amount is full $1 will be thrown off the $20, besides having your goods lower than sold elsewhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shannon, dec'd, late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
S. G. HERRING,
13ap6t Adm'r, Penn Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Hosterman, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JONATH HAUER,
20ap6t Adm'r, Millheim, Pa

New Life

is given by using Brown's Iron Bitters. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. Brown's Iron Bitters ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for Brown's Iron Bitters, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "*just as good.*" The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

For Samples of all kinds of Dry Goods send to Strawbridge & Clothier 8th & Market Sts. Philadelphia.

WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Shop oncorner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experience in his employ. 1nov y.

---FISHERMEN AHOY!---
I have just received
400
JAPANESE BAMBOO RODS,
From 12 to 20 feet long.
Fine Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods and Bait Rods, Fine Artificial Flies, REELS, BAIT BOXES, BASKETS, SNELLS, Lines, Fly Books, and a general assortment of
ROD MOUNTINGS
too numerous to mention. Also the new BARBLESS Hooks. Please call and be convinced.
THEODORE DESCHNER,
16mar2m Bellefonte, Pa.

OAK HALL

REMEMBER That You are invited to visit OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts. Philadelphia.

We offer the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of Clothing for Men and Boys in the United States.

Our original system of One Price and a Guarantee gives every buyer perfect protection.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

HARDWARE — STOVES.
In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of
Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,
We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on handd.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

LEATHER!
ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.
Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.
E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against taking gravel from the bank above Centre Hall or wood from the lands upon which the gravel bank is located. Trespassers will be dealt with according to law.
6apr4t MARY SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Silas Horner, late of Spring twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES BOAL, Centre Hall.
27sp6t Adm'r cum test. annexo.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A perfect restorer & dressing, elegantly perfumed and entirely harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness 50 cents and $1 at druggists
Floreston COLOGNE
A delicate & exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 75 and 50 cents.

Parker's Ginger Tonic
An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates.
This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.
If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.
100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure. Try it or ask your sick friend to try it To-Day.
50c. and $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., N. Y.

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.
J. O. DEININGER, Proprietor. J. W. HENNY, Superintendent.
Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, and all kind of vehicles.
All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Prices low and all work turned out first-class.
COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in Marble and Granite at
Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere
Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.
I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.
Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.
Respectfully,
Clevan Dinges.
Centre Hall.

MURRAY'S COACH SHOP
In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SPRING-WAGONS, &c., kept constantly on hand.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Bodies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.
SHOP, COUNTY & STATE rights of
PATENT BOW TP
for Carriages, for sale.
For further particulars, address
LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall!
15dec tf. Centre Co.,

BEST business now before the public. You can make money fast at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to

A Good Year for the Crops.

Crop reports from thirty-seven States and four Territories show that, with the exception of the hay, grain, and in some cases the fruit crops, an abundant harvest will be forthcoming. The condition of the crops in each State is shown by the following recapitulation:

ALABAMA.—Cotton, although the decrease in land cultivated is marked, is expected to yield an average crop. The acreage of corn and oats has been increased.

ARKANSAS.—Winter wheat, with a very large increase in acreage, will soon be harvested. Corn and oats also show large increase. Cotton planting is going on, with perhaps a slightly decreased area.

CALIFORNIA.—The largest increase is in the acreage devoted to vines and barley, which are thriving. Wheat and oats will be about as last year.

COLORADO.—The wheat acreage has been increased one-third, with promise of a corresponding yield. Crops in Southern Colorado give way to the cattle interest, which is in fine condition.

CONNECTICUT.—The kitchen garden, the dairy, and the orchard are gradually leading to smaller grain crops. These interests are in a good condition. Much land will be devoted to potatoes.

DAKOTA.—This great grain-growing State promises an increase in its yield of wheat and oats of twenty-five per cent. Barley is also being planted.

DELAWARE.—The farmers' work is very backward. The crop of corn and wheat will be about the average. The peach and small fruit crop has been badly damaged, if not destroyed.

FLORIDA.—The cotton crop, through the use of fertilizers, is expected to yield ten or fifteen per cent. increase. A good crop of oats and a large yield of corn are expected.

GEORGIA.—Various causes have led to a slight decrease in cotton acreage, with a large increase in food crops, principally, corn and oats. Rice and sugar cane are about the average.

ILLINOIS.—Winter wheat has not been damaged as much as was feared, and the average yield is promised. An increased acreage in rye and oats is under cultivation.

INDIANA.—The winter wheat generally was badly injured by frost, and a short crop is expected. Barley is also injured. Corn and oats show an increase. Fruit, except apples, will give a small yield.

IOWA.—The wheat yield will be about the average, but this crop is giving way to corn, oats, barley, flax and hay, which promise large returns. Cattle and hog raising are attracting much attention.

KANSAS.—The outlook for all grain has never been better. The acreage of winter and spring wheat, corn and rye has increased from 30 to 100 per cent. Sheep raising is a growing interest.

KENTUCKY.—Winter wheat shows a larger acreage; crop in good condition. Corn and oats will be planted more than last year. Tobacco remains as last year. There will be a fair crop of peaches.

LOUISIANA.—Cotton planting has been retarded; the acreage will probably not change much. The sugar cane, except in overflowed places, is generally in very good condition, with the usual acreage. Corn will show some increase.

MAINE.—Snow and ice have not permitted farmers to do much yet. Hay and potatoes are expected to yield largely. Oats and wheat will be sown to some extent.

MARYLAND.—More than the average crop of wheat and corn is promised. Tobacco will remain about the same. The fruit crop has been nearly destroyed by frost.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Grains generally are promised about the average. Hay, potatoes and tobacco show a slight increase. The dairy interests are being extended.

MICHIGAN.—Wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley, with about the same acreage, are looking well. The forest fires cleared much land, making farming somewhat easier, and the sufferers were plentifully supplied with seed.

MINNESOTA.—Large crops are expected, with an increased acreage of fifteen per cent, in wheat and five per cent. each in corn and amber cane.

MISSISSIPPI.—The yield of cotton is expected to be as large as the big crop of 1881. Seven-eighths nearly of the flooded districts will be planted. The prospects for corn and oats are unusually flattering, with an increased acreage.

MISSOURI.—Winter wheat is unusually advanced, with largely increased acreage, and in good condition. Oats, corn and potatoes were never more promising.

NEBRASKA.—Corn promises the largest increase, estimated by some at fifty per cent. Small grains show an increase and good condition. Hogs and cattle have wintered well.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The season is backward and very little plowing has been done. Large crops of hay and potatoes are expected. Some disposition is shown to increase the acreage of wheat.

NEW JERSEY.—Hay and clover have generally been much injured. A light increase in wheat, rye, oats and corn, and a decrease in tobacco are reported. A good crop of fruit is expected.

NEW YORK.—Winter wheat will show a short crop. More oats and about the same barley have been planted. Dairy industry is extending. Hops have been injured ten per cent. The Hudson valley peach crop is a failure; other fruits, except cherries, promise well.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The cotton, with the use of fertilizers, will probably be an average crop. There is a large increase in the area devoted to corn. The rice areage has been doubled. Fruit prospects are good.

OHIO.—Injury to winter wheat, despite increased acreage, will prevent more than an average crop. Oats and potatoes show some increase. Meadows have been injured. Dairy and fruit interests look well.

OREGON.—Fall wheat averages beter than 1881. Spring wheat and oats will be about the same. The sheep increase is large. Railroad construction is increasing the general acreage.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Notwithstanding an increase in general acreage, it is believed that grain and hay will not give average returns. Corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco are more extensive.

RHODE ISLAND.—Corn and potatoes show an increase in acreage. Grass is looking well. Farm labor is scarce.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Cotton looks well, with a slightly diminished acreage. Winter wheat and oats show a very large increase. Rice promises not more than half the usual crop.

TENNESSEE.—The planting of cotton is increasing. The prospects of winter wheat are endangered by fly and rust. Fruit prospects are flattering. Grass is above the average.

TEXAS.—Wheat promises a yield over that of last year. Corn and oats look well, and the acreage has been extended. Cotton is in good condition. Stock raising interests are prosperous.

UTAH.—Spring wheat, oats and barley are in prime condition, with ten per cent. more acreage. Corn and potatoes will be largely planted. Fruit was never more promising.

VERMONT.—Grass, potatoes, oats and corn will probably show an increased acreage. The dairy industry is growing. The maple sugar crop has fallen off one-third.

VIRGINIA.—Tobacco is promising; there may be a slight decrease from the average. Winter wheat and oats will be about as last year. The corn acreage is smaller. Fruits have been much damaged. Labor is scarce.

WASHINGTON.—The acreage of wheat is increasing and a large yield is expected. Oat production promises well. Hop-growing is increasing.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Winter wheat, with the same acreage, will show double the yield of 1881. Corn and oats are more generally planted. Fruits have been much damaged.

WISCONSIN.—This State is losing ground as a wheat producer. Barley is the main crop this year, and a very large crop is expected. Spring wheat shows some increase, with good prospects. Stock raising is attracting attention.

WYOMING.—Emigration has increased the area devoted to spring wheat, rye and barley. The mild winter favored cattle, and a large increase in the herds is reported.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A NEW YORK daily paper publishes dispatches from thirty-seven States and four Territories concerning the present condition of the crops. The reports show that despite frosts, floods and a backward spring the general condition of the crops, with few exceptions, is indicative of an abundant harvest. The small grains promise well. Winter wheat will give an increased yield in nearly every State except Indiana, Ohio and New York, and in the last-named State only will less than the average crop be produced. Spring wheat is much more flattering in its promise, the increase being especially marked in the great grain States west of the Mississippi. In some of the old grain States other grains are replacing wheat—barley, oats and rye especially. In all these there are indications of a large crop. Corn shows a large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated. Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop, notwithstanding the floods and other drawbacks. Except in a few cases the sugar cane crop is looking splendidly. The average crops of rice and tobacco will probably be secured. Hay and grass crops have been much injured throughout the country, and a light yield is generally expected. The fruit crops have been the chief sufferers, frosts having about destroyed them in several localities.

SEXTON defeated Schaefer in a cushion carrom billiard match for $5,000 in the New York Academy of Music, making 600 points to his opponent's 539.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the eminent American essayist and poet, died suddenly the other day at his home in Concord, Mass., of pneumonia. Mr. Emerson was born in Boston May 25, 1803, graduated from Harvard college, and was ordained a Unitarian minister. In 1832 he resigned from the church in which he was officiating, and after a tour through Europe began his career as a lecturer. He published several volumes of philosophical essays and contributed many articles to magazines. His last appearance in public was at Longfellow's funeral.

THE remains of Ralph Waldo Emerson were laid at rest in Concord, Mass., with simple ceremonies.

MRS. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's sister and wife of the assassin's counsel, lectured the other night in New York to an audience of about eighty persons. The lecture was mainly devoted to her brother, whom she declared insane, and to religious subjects.

JAMES TRETHWAY, a tramp, was refused lodging by Henry Ames, living in the outskirts of Carbondale, Pa. Shortly afterward Ames, while going from his house to the barn, was shot and mortally wounded by Trethway; and Ames' wife, upon reaching her husband, was also shot by the tramp, receiving a mortal wound.

SOME one sent two infernal machines in the shape of parcels containing explosive material to William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field through the New York city mail; but while still in possession of the postoffice officials both parcels exploded, luckily, however, without doing any injury. The parcels contained gun cotton, sulphuric acid and other chemicals, and were so arranged that when opened suddenly they would explode. A parcel of a similar character, intended evidently for Mr. Walling, superintendent of the New York police, was left by mistake in the basement of the house of a gentleman who lives near the superintendent and who strikingly resembles him in features. That parcel also exploded without doing any injury.

South and West.

LATER reports put the number of lives lost by the burning of the steamer City of Sanford, near Jacksonville, Fla., at nine.

STANISLAUS METAS, aged nine, arrived at Safford, Arizona, from Stevens' sheep camp with the following dreadful story of the recent Indian massacre: "Before daylight the Indians attacked the camp while we were all asleep. My father and five other men attempted to get their guns, but were too late. The Indians rushed in from all sides and overpowered them before a shot could be fired. The work of slaughter then began. An Indian put the muzzle of his gun against the head of one man and fired, blowing his brains against the door and walls. I saw them kill my mother and two brothers by beating their brains out with stones. They killed five persons, and tied my father and tortured him most dreadfully. He begged them to spare him, but they only tortured him the more, and finally they split his skull with an ax. An Indian squaw, the wife of one of four friendly Apache sheep herders who worked with us, saved my life by holding me behind her and begging them to spare me. When all the Mexicans were dead except me the Indians left." The squaw who arrived with the boy said there were ninety-three Indians in the attacking party. The outbreak is the most disastrous which ever occurred in Arizona, not less than forty persons having been killed.

THE town of Galeyville, in Arizona, just over the New Mexico line, has been burned and completely destroyed by Apache Indians. Thirty white people were killed.

WHILE a freight train was crossing a creek near Carbon Hill, Ohio, a trestle gave way, dropping the engine into the water. The engineer and fireman—father and son—were instantly killed, and the head brakeman received fatal injuries.

AT Yanceyville, N. C., Postmaster Felix Boan shot and killed Nathaniel Johnston, mortally wounded George Williamson, Jr., and was himself shot in the leg by the latter. All the parties to the tragedy were prominent citizens, and the trouble seems to have originated in some plesantries indulged in at Mr. Boan's expense concerning his appointment as postmaster.

THE Tennessee Republicans have renominated Governor Alvin Hawkins.

CHARLES THOMAS (colored), convicted at Dover, Del., of attempted criminal assult, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years, to pay a fine of $500, to stand one hour in the pillory, and to receive thirty lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails.

A CROWD of armed men broke into the jail at Fairview, Ky., took out two desperate characters—the Court brothers, aged nineteen and twenty-four respectively—confined on the charge of murder and hanged them to a tree. And on the same day at Lake City, Col., Geo. Betts and Jim Brown, confined in jail for killing a sheriff, were taken out by 100 masked men and hanged to a bridge.

THREE colored men—Pleasant Adams, Joe Burton and Richard Bates—were hanged at Greenville, S. C., for setting on fire the Academy of Music in that place in December, 1879.

ONE of the boilers on the steamer Marion, used in cleaning out the Wateree river, South Carolina, exploded with terrible effect. She had on board a picnic party of about forty persons. Miss Minnie Henry was instantly killed; Misses Mattie and Nannie Henry and Orville Stiles were missing and supposed to be drowned; Thomas Richardson (colored), one of the crew, was drowned and five other persons were injured.

FRANK FISHER, a negro who had brutally assaulted a thirteen-year-old girl at Galion, Ohio, was forcibly taken from the jail at that place and hanged in the presence of about five thousand persons.

FIVE men at Hickory, N. C., assaulted a policeman, and in the struggle he shot three of his assailants and two spectators.

ALL the ranches in Sulphur Springs valley, Arizona, have been burned by the marauding Apaches.

From Washington

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and members of the cabinet attended the review of troops at Fortress Monroe. General Hancock presented the military graduates with their diplomas.

UNITED STATES troops under Colonel Forsyth had a fight with the murderous Apaches in Arizona. The troops had several of their number killed and wounded, and six of the Indians were killed.

THE scene which occurred between ex-Secretary Blaine and Congressman Belmont at the close of the former's examination before the House foreign affairs committee in regard to the Peruvian scandal created considerable excitement. Mr. Blaine charged Mr. Belmont with misquoting his (Blaine's) dispatches and charged the congressman with untruthfulness. Mr. Belmont retorted by calling Mr. Blaine "a bully and a coward."

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, minister resident to the Netherlands; Sergeant P. Stearns, of New Jersey, consul-general at Montreal; James A. MacKnight, of Utah, consul at St. Helena.

UP to April 22, 1882, there were 45,039 postoffices in the United States. This includes an increase within the past month of 230 offices, fully fifty per cent. of which is in the Southern States.

THE comptroller of the currency has authorized the Sellersville National bank, of Sellersville, Penn., to begin business with a capital of $55,000.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of Nicholas Fish, of New York, as minister to Belgium, and John M. Francis, of New York, as charge d' affaires to Portugal.

IN the conference between the committees from the Senate and the House on the postoffice appropriation bill the amendment restoring the franking privilege was rejected.

THE verdict of $100,000 awarded to Mr. Kilbourn in the suit against Mr. Thompson, late sergeant-at-arms of the House, for false imprisonment, has been set aside by a higher court.

THE coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April was 6,225,900 pieces of the value of $9,636,300.

THE secretary of the treasury has issued the 113th call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. from July 1, 1881.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: Adam Badeau, of New York, to be consul-general at Havana; Henry Slaght, of New York, consul at Prescott; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, charge d' affaires to Denmark.

THE President decided to put down the Indian outbreak in Arizona as soon as possible, and has instructed the secretary of war to take prompt and vigorous measures to that end. Orders were issued for additional troops to proceed to the scene of the trouble in Arizona, and aid the troops there in preventing further acts of violence and bringing the hostiles to speedy justice.

THE following is the treasury statement of the national debt decrease during April:

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$1,945,526,809 03
Interest	11,898,370 05
Total	$1,937,425,179 08
Total cash in the treasury	245,574,380 47
DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
May 1, 1882	$1,711,850,598 61
April 1, 1882	1,726,266,422 35
Decrease of debt during month	14,415,823 74
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	128,748,213 37

THE following are the government's receipts for April, 1882, as compared with those of April, 1881:

	1882.	1831.
Customs	$17,862,836	$17,056,636
Internal revenue	11,986,375	11,824,345
Miscellaneous	4,884,262	2,369,119
Total	$34,743,473	$31,250,100

Foreign News.

HEAVY floods have done much damage to property in Manitoba, British America.

MR. BRADLAUGH has brought suit, in which he claims several thousand pounds damages, against the assistant sergeant-at-arms of the British house of commons in connection with the proceedings taken to eject him from the lobby of the house during the late session.

A DISPATCH from Gaspe, Quebec, says that great distress prevails on Anticosti Island. At Esquimaux Point twenty-six persons had died of scarlet fever, and the people on the island were out of provisions, and if not relieved soon would die of starvation.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, and Princess Helena, of Waldeck, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the queen and other members of the royal family were present. The bridegrooms were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and there were six bridemaids. The royal procession consisted of twelve carriages. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officiating clergyman. The decorations in and around the chapel were rich and elaborate. The royal and princely persons, on alighting, proceeded through a covered way to waiting rooms which had been prepared for the occasion. The chapel was filled with a very brilliant assemblage of invited guests, among whom were the queen's ministers, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, leading members of the opposition in both houses of parliament, the diplomatic corps and military and naval officers of high rank, all in full uniform and many wearing decorations. At night Windsor was illuminated and a grand ball was given.

MR. LOWELL, United States minister, will preside at the ceremony of the opening of the Garfield house, in London, which institution was founded in memory of the late President Garfield as a home for working girls.

EARL COWPER has resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland.

THE British government having refused to intercede further in the case of Dr. Lamson, the American condemned to death in London for poisoning his brother-in-law, a student in an English school, he was hanged in the jail at Wandsworth. The condemned man exhibited much nervousness and distress on the gallows. At President Arthur's request a reprieve had been granted, and many affidavits setting forth the prisoner's insanity were presented, but the efforts to obtain a new trial proved unavailing.

Two mines intended for the destruction of the czar have been discovered in Moscow, Russia.

A DISPUTE has arisen between Brazil and Uruguay, and both nations are sending troops to their frontiers.

The court-martial trying the conspirators against Arabi Bey at Cairo, Egypt, sentenced forty-three of the accused to exile, and the rest, being civilians, were condemned by the civil authorities to be hanged.

ALBERT YOUNG, eighteen years old, was arrested near London for writing letters to Queen Victoria's private secretary threatening her life and that of her son, Prince Leopold, unless he was supplied with money. The boy is supposed to be insane.

A CORRESPONDENT says that during the recent attack on the Jews at Balta, Russia, at least thirty Hebrews were killed, many more were wounded and an immense amount of property was destroyed. The Jews defended themselves with such resolution that twenty of their assailants were killed.

A MOSCOW dispatch states that Koboseff Bogdanowitsch recently submitted to the authorities a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin palace with electric light. Inquiries were instituted, and it was discovered that the intention was to blow up the whole Kremlin during the festivities attending the coronation of the czar. At the man's residence there were found a number of peasants' caps, the crowns of which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed that these caps were intended to be thrown into the air in greeting to the czar, and that on falling to the ground their contents would have the effect of bombs. Bogdanowitsch and three hundred Nihilists have been arrested.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, has won another rowing match on the Thames, easily defeating Trickett, the Australian.

TREMENDOUS snow storms have occurred in the Alps, and an earthquake shock has been felt in the Canton of Valais.

THE Middlesborough (England) ironworkers have struck for an increase of wages. Many thousand hands are affected by the strike.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Consideration of the Mississippi river improvement bill was resumed. Messrs. Garland, Jones and Kellogg withdrew their amendments and the same was finally passed as reported. An appropriates $6,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river....Consideration of the Chinese bill was resumed. An attempt to strike out the section prohibiting any State from admitting a Chinese to citizenship was defeated; an amendment defining the term "Chinese laborers" to mean skilled as well as unskilled laborers, was adopted.

A bill was passed authorizing the government of the United States to accept the invitation of the Netherlands to take part in a general colonial and export trade exhibition to be held in Amsterdam in 1883, and appropriating $7,000 in aid thereof....Mr. Slater spoke in favor of and Mr. Hawley against the House Anti-Chinese bill.

Mr. Beck moved to take up his bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by national banks. The motion was lost by a tie vote—27 to 27. The vote was strictly a party one, save that Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans and Messrs. Ingalls and Plumb with the Democrats....A bill repealing the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from appointment to positions in the army was the subject of a long political debate, but no action was taken.

By a vote of thirty-two yeas to nineteen nays the new anti-Chinese bill was passed substantially as it passed the House. The bill provides that from ninety days after its passage the coming of Chinese laborers to this country shall be suspended for ten years; that any master of a vessel who knowingly lands Chinese laborers in this country shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 for each laborer, and the Chinese laborer himself shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year; Chinese laborers who came here before November 17, 1880, or who shall come before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the bill are excepted; that the excepted Chinamen shall be registered by collectors of customs, and furnished with certificates to show their right to come to and go from the United States of their own free will; that Chinamen who are not laborers shall be identified by a certificate of the Chinese government to show that they are entitled to come to this country; that no Chinaman shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing such a certificate; that the credentials of diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese government traveling upon the business of that government shall be taken as equivalent to such certificates, and shall exempt them and their servants; that hereafter no State or United States court shall admit a Chinaman to citizenship; that the words "Chinese laborers" shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. There are other sections providing for the punishment of making of false certificates and for the removal of Chinese who may come into the country by land contrary to the provisions of the act.

Mr. Saunders spoke on his joint resolution proposing a civil service reform amendment to the Constitution....The bill to establish a court of appeals was considered and explained....The bill to repeal the discrimination against the appointment of ex-Confederates in the army of the United States was further discussed....Mr. Edmunds, by instruction of the committee on the judiciary reported that the President has power to use the army to preserve order in the Territories.

House.

The House adopted the resolution calling on the President to continue his efforts for the release of the American citizens imprisoned in Ireland....The House refused to take up the contested election case of Lynch versus Chalmers, of Mississippi....A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on judiciary to make a full inquiry into the case of Andrew Devine, an official stenographer of the House, who was removed by the Speaker, and which the validity of the action of the speaker, and report at any time with such recommendations as may be deemed proper.

The House refused to concur in Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill....A bill providing for the payment of bounties to the officers and sailors on United States vessels under the command of Admiral Farragut.

The House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Lynch versus Chalmers. Mr. Lynch the contestant and General Chalmers both made speeches in support of their claims and the question went over....The speaker laid before the House a message from the President respecting the cowboy troubles in Arizona and suggesting the use of the army as a posse comitatus to suppress the troubles, which was referred to the committee on military affairs with leave to report at any time.

The House, by a vote of 124 to 71, adopted a resolution declaring that James R. Chalmers was not elected and is not entitled to a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Sixth district of Mississippi. It then, by a vote of 125 to 83, adopted a resolution declaring that John R. Lynch was entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Lynch then came forward and was sworn in....The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was received and concurred in.

Bills were passed appropriating sums aggregating $1,450,000 for the erection of public buildings at Detroit, Jackson, Tenn., Denver, Col., Greenstoro, N. C., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Lynchburg, Va., Peoria, Ill., and Galveston, Tex....Bills introduced: By Mr. Gibson, for the appointment of a commission of three engineers from the army to determine the best route for ship canals to connect the lakes with the Mississippi river and to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico across Florida, and appropriating $250,000 for expenses. By Mr. Cory, of Arizona, to transfer the bureau of Indian affairs from the interior to the war department. By Mr. Haskell, to amend the anti-polygamy act. It fixes the date of election, and provides that in prosecutions for polygamy or bigamy no person shall be incompetent as a witness by reason of any ceremony of marriage between the witness and the accused person, or because they have lived together, and that the act of the legislature of Utah incorporating the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints be annulled.

Excursionists Killed on a Steamer.

Full particulars of the explosion of the steamer Marion on the Wateree river, with an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen, show that the disaster was even more terrible than was at first supposed. The party took the steamer at 9 A. M., there being twenty-three ladies and twelve gentlemen, and the crew, numbering ten persons, all told.

At 11 o'clock, when the steamer was in midstream, the boiler exploded with a loud report. The entire excursion party were on the deck at the time, and near the engine-room. The scene when the smoke of the explosion died away beggars description. Men and women were seen senseless and bleeding upon the torn deck, others had been thrown into the water by the jar, and others were burned under the broken planks. The steamer was almost thrown over on her side, but she righted herself, and such of the male passengers and crew as had not been disabled went manfully to work to save the wounded and helpless women.

The steamer was headed for shore, and before she could sink was run into shallow water. The force of the explosion blew off the entire upper deck. Many of the passengers were thrown into the water, but many more fell back on the deck, some being seriously hurt and others only slightly bruised. The captain and crew did brave work in saving the lives of the unfortunates, and but for their prompt action the number of victims would have been trebled.

The saddest feature of the explosion was the absolute extermination of a whole family, the Misses Henry, four sisters, who were among the most loved and popular young ladies in Richland county. They had been standing on the deck directly over the boiler, and the explosion spared its full force upon them. The youngest, Miss Alice, was killed instantly; Miss Minnie, the oldest, was thrown a great distance into the air, and fell into the water. She was one of the first picked up, and died in fifteen minutes. The third, Miss Jane, was picked up in the end of the hold, nearly every bone in her body broken. She lived long enough to murmur thanks to the young man who lifted her mangled body. The fourth, a lovely brunette of eighteen, was so scalded as to be almost unrecognizable.

Mr. Arnold Stiles, a middle-aged man, one of the organizers of the excursion, was killed, his arms being torn from his body. John Jacobsen and Hiram Tiller, colored boat hands, standing in the rear part of the steamer, were killed, it is supposed, by falling timbers. Colonel James Desbelles and Mr. Lawrence Adamson, who were standing near the Misses Henry, were also killed. Three other young ladies were lost. One of them was to have been married on the following Friday. The number of persons killed or fatally wounded reached eleven.

How Weapons First Came to be Employed.

The idea of employing weapons for assault or defense was a logical result of the first contests that took place between man and man. In these contests the strongest man with his native weapons—his fists—was unconsciously the father of all arms and all armed strength, for his weaker antagonist would early seek to restore the balance of power between them by the use of some sort of weapon. The shorter armed man lengthened his striking powar by the use of a stick, and found, after a time, the help its leverage and weight afforded him. The first case in which the chance selected, heavy ended staff or club showed that weight or hardness had its value, was a first step toward furnishing it with a strong head. Hence the blow of the fist was the forerunner of the crushing weapon. In the same way the pointed stick became the lance or dagger; and the thrown shaft, helped, as knowledge increased, by the bow or "throwing-stick," was the precursor of the dart and arrow. The character of the first weapon was largely determined by the nature of the materials from which they were derived, and their shape partly from this and partly from copying the forms of the weapons possessed by the animals the primitive men slew. Hence arises the general similarity in character and shape of the earliest tools from all parts of the world.—*Popular Sciences Monthly.*

"I don't believe there's going to be much of a war in Europe, after all," said Job Shuttle, as he threw his papers aside. "War in Europe, a great sight!" said the wife of his frugal board. "But there'll be war right here in this house, if you bring any more friends here to dine when I don't have anything but picked up codfish on the table." There was an immediate disbursement of funds for larder supplies.

A missionary writes from Fort Wrangell, Alaska, that in his vicinity the natives have a way of killing witches, and tells of an old woman accused of being the devil's agent, who was tied to a tree and starved for five days, then given salt water, and finally hacked to pieces with knives.

Said the lecturer—"The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a donkey to climb; th refore I did not attempt the ascent."

Early Developed Power to Command.

The following list of great generals whose superior capacity was exhibited in early manhood, was compiled by the late Brevet Major-General Emory Upton:

Philip of Macedon, ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Cheronea before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, and conquered the world at twenty-five, and died at thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two; completed his first war in Spain and was made consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine and twice invaded Britain before the age of forty-five; won the battle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conqueror of one thousand cities.

Hannibal was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and had won all his great battles in Italy, concluding with Cannæ, at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became emperor of the Monguls at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV., of France, was at the head of the Huguenot army at sixteen, became king of Navarre at nineteen, overthrew his enimies and became king of France before the age of forty.

Montecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with 2,000 horse, attacked 10,000 Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; gained the victory of Triebel at thirty-two; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at forty-nine; and at fifty-three defeated the Turks in the battle of St. Gothard.

Eaxe was a marechal-de-camp at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty-four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Foutenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had conducted several sieges at twenty-five, was marechal-de-camp at forty-three, and commissaire-general of fortifications of France at forty-five.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major general and lieutenant general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before forty.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field- marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after general-field-marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

Peter the Great of Russia, was proclaimed czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one, and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII. completed his first campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty, and the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Cortes effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five and died at fifty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

General Winfield Scott at the Table.

Great in his exploits, great in his person, he was scarcely popular, but his heart was in proportion to his person. Six feet five and a half inches tall, weight 360 pounds; he had all the tenderness of a woman. Lavish of his money, often annoyed by the want of it, he never deferred a just debt nor turned his back upon a poor man. Lavish of his own life in battle, he was careful to the last degree of the lives of his soldiers. He justly won renown. Never failing in great things, he was to the last degree pettish in small things. Soup salted by the cook violated one of his maxims, that every man should season his own soup. If the soup—at his own table I mean—was salted by the cook he raised a row which made the best soup unsavory. Was the turkey stuffed with sage, thyme and chestnuts, all right. Marjoram was his abomination. If marjoram was there, farewell to any comfort with your turkey. The fish must be boiled to the exact bubble, or baked so that, floating in abundance of dark claret sauce, it showed the exact golden brown he fancied in the crumbs that garnished it. The parsley which adorned it must be duly adjusted or the fish would be cold before he would let you eat it. He would deliver a dissertation on the culinary art. A canvas-back duck had to be roasted to a turn, so that the blood would just trickle from the edge of the knife-blade, or the company was not feasted on canvas. Did one help him to a piece of roast beef not from the inter-costal, he would ask, did you take him and his guests for "boors?" The "salade," as he called it, even if only raw tomatoes, if it was not dressed a la mode Delmonico, or a la mode de la belle France, or by himself, was an offense. Yet he was singularly great; he was a scholar; had Shakespeare and the Bible by heart, and often quoted them in felicitous illustration. He would call, and insisted that others should call, clergy, and clerk, clark and jole, if you did not pronounce it jowl, he would almost howl. One of his aids once asking his permission to marry (aids have to ask their general's consent to do such things), the general asked the lady's name. "Miss Clark," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the general, "for now you will be forced to say Clark or die." The lady is dead and the aide is dead now.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Sale of Longfellow's Works.

The sale of various works of his from 1839 to 1857 amounted to 325,550 volumes. From 1867 to 1881 there were sold 194,000 copies of his collected works, in four different editions. In 1881 more than 45,000 copies of his works were sold, and in the same year 15,000 copies of the "Birthday Book," edited by Miss Bates. It is estimated that in Great Britain and Ireland not less than 30,000 copies of his books are sold annually, this being far more than of any other living poet; while in Canada his books find a greater sale than those of any other four living poets combined.

Beware.—Do not let your Druggist palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, or you will be disappointed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

SUNDAY READING.

The True Gentleman.

The following sketch of the true gentleman was found in an old manor house in Gloucestershire, England, written and framed, and hung over the mantel piece of a tapestried sitting-room:

The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master and his own man. Virtue his business; study his recreation; contentment his rest; and happiness his reward. God is his father; the church his mother; the saints his brethren; all that need him his friends. Devotion his chaplain, Christianity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler; temperance his cook; hospitality his housekeeper; Providence his steward; charity his treasurer; pity his mistress of the house; and discretion his porter, to let in or out as most fit. This is the whole family, made up of the virtues, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on the way to heaven, but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a man and a Christian.—*Church Union.*

Religious News.

It is said that five denominations have 250,000 members in Texas in a population of 750,000.

Four years ago in all North Dakota there was only one Presbyterian church; there are now nineteen.

Lord Cairns declares his belief that the revised edition of the New Testament will never be in general use in Great Britain.

In Mr. Spurgeon's church in London the regular hearers absent themselves one Sunday evening every three months, and the house is given up to strangers.

The number of Protestant communicants increased about 14,000 in the city of Berlin during the last year, owing largely to the labors of the city missionaries.

There are in the forty-five leading theological seminaries in the United States ninety-eight students who have decided to enter the foreign mission field, and 143 who will become home missionaries.

The author of "There is a Happy Land," Mr. Arthur Young, is now living in Edinburgh, his native city, and is made happy by Mr. Moody's assurance that his hymn is sung throughout Christendom. He is seventy-five years of age.

Ten years ago the Central Presbyterian church in Denver, Col., was a missionary church. It now has a one-hundred-thousand-dollar church edifice, the finest between St. Louis and San Francisco; pays its pastor $5,000 and has a membership of 500.

The average value of college property to a member, down to 1880, among several religious bodies, is stated as follows: The Methodists averaged $1 74; the Baptists $3 82; the Presbyterians $3 90; the Congregationalists $6 93 and the Episcopalians $13 57.

The Lutherans in the Northwest number 400,000 communicants, with 3,000 churches and 1,800 ministers. Of the ministry only 242 preach in English. They have 331 congregations in the 18,000 communicants. There are five theological seminaries with eighteen professors and 254 students preparing for the ministry.

There are connected with Trinity parish, New York city, nineteen clergymen, and seven churches or chapels. Last year there were 1,067 baptisms in the parish, 495 confirmations, 227 marriages and 391 burials. The communicants number 4,465; scholars in Sunday-school 4,657. The con ributions were $55,155; besides this $78,480 were expended.

The Northern churches are, it is said, expending from $800,000 to $1,000,000 yearly in churches and schools in the South, chiefly in schools. All the 1,500 colored Methodist-Episcopal churches are used as school-houses. As near as can be estimated, the principal denominations of the North have expended more than $13,000,000 in the South for school and church purposes in the last fifteen years.

How a Mississippi Crevasse is Closed.

A correspondent describes the manner of closing a levee which had broken through on a plantation on the Mississippi. He says: A large supply of material, three by four and four by four joints, inch boards, bales of hay and empty bags having been collected, two men having a reputation for judgment, experience and skill are chosen captains with dictatorial powers. These divide the forces into two gangs, one for each side of the break. First, the broken ends of the levee are protected from further denudation by brasings of lumber and coverings of tarpaulin, and, when the nature of the ground will permit it, a row of stakes is driven outside the levee to prevent driftwood from washing through and hindering the work. Then, starting from points twenty or thirty feet from the break, so as to allow for accidents, four rows of piles made from the joists are driven firmly into the so